REGISTERED No. 61—1871.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 7,394.—New Series. BOMBAY, :—SATU[illegible]DAY, OCTOBER 19, 1872. Subscription in Advance { For a Year ....Rs. 42 } Including Postage { For Six Months.. ...Rs. 24 }

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Gazette*, in advance, for Town and Country, are now on the following reduced scale :—

One Year, in advance	Rs. 42
Half Year	„ 24
Three Months „	„ 14
One Month „	„ 5

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TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

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line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

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In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time, special contracts may be made.

Domestic Occurrences : Each—Rupee 1.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, every fourteen days.

The Steam-ship HIMALAYA, 1,341 Tons, 250 H.P., Commander J. Hearsman, will be despatched on SATURDAY, the 19th October 1872, at 4 P.M.

	Oct. 1872.		Oct. 1872.
Leave BOMBAY	19	Leave Colombo	28
„ Rutnagherry	20	„ Galle	29
„ Vingorla	20		Nov.
„ Carwar	21	„ Negapatam	1
„ Mangalore	22	„ Madras	3
„ Cannanore	23	„ Coconada	5
„ Tellicherry	23	„ Vizagapatam	6
„ Calicut	24	„ Bimlipatam	6
„ Beypore	24	„ Gopaulpore	7
„ Cochin	25	„ False Point	8
„ Alleppy	26	Arrive CALCUTTA	10
„ Tuticorin	27		

This route is the most expeditious and economical for Passengers for the Neilgherry district, Bangalore, and Madras, who can land at Calicut or Beypore and proceed from thence by rail. Passengers for Calcutta may take the same route, picking up the steamer at Madras.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, VIA KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every 14 days to the Persian Gulf, touching at KURRACHEE, GUADUR, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, MAHOMERAH, and BUSSORAH.

The Steam-ship INDIA, 1,010 Tons, 200 H.P., Commander R. L. Turner, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 25th October, 1872, at noon.

	Oct. 1872.		Nov. 1872
Leave BOMBAY	25	Leave BUSREH	13
Arrive Kurrachee	28	Arrive Fao	13
„ Gwadur	30	„ Bushire	15
	Nov.	„ Bahrein	15
„ Muscat	1	„ Linga	20
„ Bunder Abbas	3	„ Bunder Abbas	22
„ Linga	5	„ Muscat	24
„ Bushire	7	„ Gwadur	26
„ Fao	9	„ Kurrachee	28
„ BUSREH	10	„ BOMBAY	Dec. 2

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the weekly service from England, despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every FRIDAY, commencing from the 27th September 1872.

The Steam-ship PUNJAUB, 1,030 Tons, 200 H.P., Commander T. Sanders, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 1st November 1872, at noon.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

BROACH AND GOGO FERRY.

STEAM FERRY (under Contract with Government).—A STEAM FERRY BOAT plies between BROACH and GOGO.

FARES FROM BROACH TO GOGO.

First Class	Rs. 5 0
Second Class	3 8
Third Class	1 8
Horses	4 0
Carriages	4 0

Until further Notice, the Steam Ferry Boat will leave Gogo every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, and FRIDAY, and Broach every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY.

Further particulars can be learnt on application to the Under mentioned Agents :—

FURDOONJEE JEEVUNJEE at Broach.

DINKER NARRAYEN at Gogo.

Or to the Undersigned at Bombay.

J. A. SHEPHERD.

No. 33, Meadow Street, Bombay, 9th October 1872.

STEAM TO SURAT.

THE well-known s.s. TAPTEE, C. P. DeCosta, Commander, will sail for Surat on SATURDAY, the 19th inst., at 11 A.M., positively.

For Freight or Passage apply to the Undersigned, No. 14, Meadow Street.

DADABHOY JAMSETJEE, Agent.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY.

(VIA SUEZ CANAL.)

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

The regular Steamers leave

GENOA on the 24th, and BOMBAY on the 1st of each month.

PASSENGER RATES.

Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.		3rd Class.	
To Aden	£22	£15	Including Wines.	£4	Without Food.
Suez	36	22		8	
Port Said	38	24		9	
Alexandria	39	25		9-10	
Messina	50	34		14	
Naples	50	34		14	
Leghorn	50	34		14	
Genoa	50	34		14	
Marseilles (transhipment at Genoa)	52	35		14-10	

Children under 3 years, free of charge.

Children not above 10 years, half fare.

Next Steamers from Bombay :—

PERSIA, on FRIDAY, 1st November 1872.

INDIA, on SUNDAY, 1st December 1872.

The exact hour of departure will be fixed and published a day or two previous to sailing.

For Hand-books of Information, Rates of Freight, &c., apply to

VOLKART BROTHERS,

Agents Rubattino Steam Navigation Company.

Bombay, 30th September 1871.

TO OVERLAND PASSENGERS AND TRAVELLERS.

GENTLEMEN PROCEEDING HOME AND UP-COUNTRY WILL MEET WITH ALL THEIR REQUIREMENTS AT

BADHAM & COMPANY.

23, RAMPART ROW.

Just Published, Price Rs. 2, Per Post Rs. 2-4.

Uniform with "Lays of Ind."

MESS STORIES by "Tim Daly,"

Reprinted from the *Madras Times*.

THACKER, VINING, & Co.

PARCELS TO ENGLAND FOR ONE RUPEE.

THE Undersigned beg to inform their Constituents, and the Public generally, that they undertake to forward Parcels, Cases, &c., to England by the Mail Steamers at the following rate, viz. :—

Parcel not exceeding ¼ cubic foot, Re. 1.

And for every additional ¼ cubic foot or part thereof, Re. 1.

A written declaration of contents and value of each case is required.

Every information and assistance are afforded to the senders of parcels, either from Bombay or the Mofussil.

Wm. WATSON & Co. Agents

33, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND ROUTE.

On Monday, the 21st October, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. & O. Co.'s s. s. CATHAY, (2,983 tons, and 500 H.P.), Captain R. T. Dundas, will LEAVE for SUEZ as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, also Passengers and Cargo for that Port, Venice, Southampton, &c.

Cargo can also be booked through to Messina, Naples, Leghorn, Genoa, Trieste, Venice, Odessa, Constantinople, Ancona, Marseilles, Havre, Liverpool, London and New York.

No Cargo can be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

The Company reserve the option of forwarding all Goods shipped by their steamers for Europe, through Egypt, either by Rail, or by Canal, in their own steamers, or in vessels employed for the purpose.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon on the day of the Steamer's departure, before 10 A.M. in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon at 3 P.M., precisely, on the day of sailing.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

On Tuesday, the 22nd October, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. HYDASPES, (2,983 tons and 500 H.P.), Captain J. [illegible], will be despatched as above, carrying [illegible], and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's office before noon, on Saturday, the 19th October.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per s.s. RIGA, arrived from Liverpool, are requested to send their BILLS OF LADING and DELIVERY ORDERS for our inspection and countersignature, and to TAKE DELIVERY of their respective GOODS from the Bunders.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,

Agents s. s. Riga.

Bombay, 17th October 1872.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON AND COMPANY, No. 28, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTY at GIRGAUM.

On THURSDAY, the 24th day of October 1872, at 4 P.M., Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, by order of the Mortgagee under and by virtue of the power of sale contained in an indenture of mortgage, dated 27th day of October 1869, and on account and at the risk of Ruttonjee Cowasjee Mistry, the Mortgagor, the undermentioned property, namely :

All that piece or parcel of land or ground or an oart called Motty Churney, together with the message, tenement, or dwelling-house, hereditaments and premises consisting of 4 stories standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Girgaum without the Fort of Bombay in the sub-district of Bhooleshwar in the town of Bombay, containing by admeasurement one hundred and twenty square yards or thereabouts, and bounded on the east by the property belonging to Merwanjee Framjee Panday, Esq., on the west by the property belonging to Dossabhoy Jamshedjee Mistry, on the north by the public road called Churney Road, and on the south by the property belonging to Merwanjee Framjee Panday, Esq., and registered in the books of the Collector of Pension and Tax under No. 45 and in the books of the Collector of House Assessment under No. 41, and which said premises were formerly and are now occupied by Pestonjee Cursetjee Shroff, Shapoorjee Framjee Rustomjee Burjorjee Cheney, Maneckbai, widow of Maneckjee Lungra, deceased, and other tenants.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Shapoorjee and Thakurdass, the Mortgagees Solicitors at their Office in Apollo Street or to the Undersigned.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, 19th October 1872.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY, 3, MARINE STREET, BOMBAY.

VALUABLE LAND AND PREMISES KNOWN AS THE KHIMCHUND MOTICHUND COTTON PRESSES.

On WEDNESDAY, the 23rd day of October 1872, at 3 P.M., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will submit to Public Auction, on the Premises, if not previously sold privately, all that valuable property belonging to the Colaba Press Company, known as the Khimchund Motichund Cotton Presses, and more particularly described as follows :—All that piece or parcel of ground in Chinch Bunder Street, without the Fort of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 1,560 square yards or thereabouts, with the buildings standing thereon, and the free use of the passage on the south side thereof, which said premises are bounded on the north by the property now or lately belonging to Petamber Walloo Bhatia and Natha Tajah Khoja, on or towards the south by a passage, on or towards the east by Dongree Cooley Street, and on or towards the west by the Bardan Gulley.

The foregoing property is naturally subdivisible so as to make 2 separate lots, and the Vendors will have no objection to so divide and sell the same if suitable inducement is offered.

Therefore the whole property will first be put to sale, and if a reasonable price be so obtained for the whole, the sale will thus be concluded ; otherwise the premises will be put up to sale immediately after in two lots, each lot being divided by a passage suitable for a road for both.

All further particulars and explanations will be given, and a plan of the premises exhibiting the sub-divisions of the property shown by the Undersigned on application.

ALSO,

The materials of (6) six condemned iron Cotton Presses now erected on the said premises, which must be removed by and at the expense of the purchaser thereof.

N.B.—The Presses will be sold first and the property afterwards.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 19th October 1872.

BENNETT AND COMPANY, No. 4, FORBES STREET.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

THIS DAY SATURDAY, the 19th instant, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their rooms, a large quantity of grey and coloured piece goods &c. &c.

About 15 dozen rare Plants some in Fruits and some in Flower.

9 superior large and small Fireproof Treasury Chests by C. Milner and Co.

1 Case of Toys.

Just Landed,

2 Cases Cinamon Oil.

AT 1 P. M.

A handsome English-built Miniature Brougham, double-seated strong and suitable for single Horse or pair.

An English-built Shigram by Macnaughten Smith with a handsome Grey Arab Horse, and a set of single Harness.

(The Property of J. B. Peile, Esq., C.S., Acting Municipal Commissioner proceeding to England.)

A handsome English-built Waggonett with a pair of first-rate fast-trotting Grey Horses and a set of plated mounted double Harness.

A ditto ditto Miniature Brougham, by Lowrie & Marne.

A Ladies' Side Saddle with bridle by Wilkinson Redde.

By order of Seetaram Hurridass, Receiver of the Estate and Effects of Dharmudardas Pursotumdass.

A Shigram with Bay Horse and Harness.

NOTICE TO COACH BUILDERS AND OTHERS.

Auction Sale of Valuable Stock-in-Trade, Shop Furniture, &c.

On WEDNESDAY, the 23rd instant, at 1 P.M. Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at No. 54, Kalbadavie Road, the valuable stock-in-trade, &c., the property of the late Eduljee Bomanjee Palkeewalla, the same comprises iron bars for broughams, lancewood and oakwood shafts, English mahogany carved pannels, carriage and buggy heads, 4 and 5 slides in each, Collinge's patent long bolts, do., iron rivets and washers, bolts and nuts of sizes, sets of springs for brougham and shigrams, iron neckplates for beggy heads, brass couch-pins, iron roller bolts, polished pole-hooks with steel chains, head pr ps with plated and brass nuts, brougham concealed door-hinges, circular glasses for broughams, best plated lamps, carriage, copal and enamelled varnish, Brussel's carpets, spring roller curtains of sizes, plated beadings for carriages and dash-boards, head finishers, sets of silk and worsted carriage lace of assorted colours, Venetian tapes, plated door-handles, plated and brass knobs, iron trace bolts and nuts, plated wheel bands, iron stump joints, turned swells, greasing jacks, breeching staples, apron hooks and eyes, polished steel chains, bed and whip sockets, sets of German silver harness furniture for single and double, and various other articles.

AUCTION SALE OF LANDED PROPERTY.

On FRIDAY, the 25th instant, at 4 P.M., Messrs BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, on the premises, by order of the Mortgagee, and on account and at the risk of the Mortgagor, the following landed property :—

All that piece or parcel of land or Government ground, together with the message, tenement, or dwelling-house built and standing thereon, situate, lying and being in the Island of Bombay, at New Town fronting on the North side of Cammatteepoora, Second Street, in the sub-district of Mazagon, and formerly as well as now in the occupation of the said Dhumbhebaee, and Gopal Sewjee and their tenants, registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under 3,559, and assessed by the Municipal Commissioner under No. 58, containing by admeasurement 86 and 6-9th square yards, be the same little more or less, and bounded as follows that is to say, on or towards the east by the house of Camatee Nursee Mahadhoo, or on or towards the west by the Range of Camatee Sauboo Nursappa, on or towards the north by the said Cammatteepoora Second Street, and on or towards the South by the Cammatteepoora Third Street.

AUCTION SALE of valuable and handsome English Walnut-wood and richly open carved Blackwood Household Furniture, best plated, rich Crockery and Glassware, a first-class Piano, a handsome English-built light Brougham, by Thrupp and Maberly, a handsome Bay Australian Brougham Horse, quiet in single and double harness, a valuable collection of Law and Medical Books, rare illuminated Manuscript Koran, Arabic, &c., &c., at No. 19, Marine Lines, Esplanade.

Messrs. BENNETT and Co. beg to announce that they will submit to Public Auction, at the residence of Dr. Seward, No. 19, Marine Lines, changing residence, on TUESDAY, the 29th instant, at 1 P.M., the whole of the valuable and handsome household furniture, piano, brougham, horse, &c.

Full particulars will be given hereafter. Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view, 4 days before the day of sale.

AUCTION SALE of Handsome Household Furniture, Plated Glass and Porcelainware, &c., at No. 1 A. Bellassis Road, Byculla.

On WEDNESDAY, the 30th instant, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the abovementioned place, the Property of Mrs. Burt leaving Bombay.

Further particulars will be given hereafter.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

The Property of a Gentleman going Home.

A Harmonium in good order, Rs. 200.

The Bay Australian Cob Cricket, goes in harness and saddle ; is a first-rate Fencer, and very fast. Apply to

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 19th October 1872.

RIMMEL'S CHOICE PERFUMERY, patronised by all the World.

Rimmel's Ihlang-Ihlang, Vanda, Henna, Jockey Club, Frangipane, and other Perfumes of exquisite fragrance.

Rimmel's Lavender Water, distilled from Mitcham Flowers.

Rimmel's Toilet Vinegar, celebrated for its useful and sanitary properties.

Rimmel's Extract of Lime Juice and Glycerine, the best preparation for the Hair, especially in warm climates.

Rimmel's Dugong Oil Soap, perfumed with Australian Eucalyptus.

Rimmel's Glycerine, Honey, Windsor, and other Toilet Soaps.

Rimmel's Rose Water Costume and Floral Crackers, very amusing for Balls and Parties.

Rimmel's Violet, Rose-leaf, Rice, and other Toilet Powders

A liberal allowance to Shippers.

Eugene Rimmel, Perfumer to H.R.H. the Princess of Wales, 96, Strand, 128, Regent Street, and 24, Cornhill, London, 17, Boulevard des Italiens, Paris ; and 76, King's Road, Brighton.

Sold by all Perfumery Vendors.

BY ROYAL COMMAND.

JOSEPH GILLOTT'S CELEBRATED STEEL PENS.

Sold by all Dealers throughout the World.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

VICTORIA THEATRICAL COMPANY.

EVERY SATURDAY AND WEDNESDAY.

UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE.

THE STRIKING PLAY OF

HATIM TAI.

ABOUNDING IN TRANSFORMATION SCENES AND GRAND SCENIC EFFECTS.

THE DELHI AND LONDON BANK (Limited) grants LOANS and CASH CREDITS on approved PERSONAL and other SECURITIES on the usual Terms.

Loans on Personal Securities, repayable by Monthly Instalments, must be covered by a Life Policy.

For further particulars apply to the MANAGER at DELHI.

BOMANJEE HORMUSJEE WADIA TESTIMONIAL FUND.—The SUBSCRIPTION LIST of the above TESTIMONIAL will be kept OPEN till the 15th December next. Those wishing to subscribe are requested to PAY in the amount of their Subscriptions into the New Bank of Bombay.

S. SHAPOORJEE, Hon. Secretary.

Bombay, 15th October 1872.

BANK OF BOMBAY (in Liquidation).—NOTICE is hereby given, that in addition to the business to be transacted at the GENERAL MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS to be HELD on the 27th day of November next, as advertised in the *Government Gazette* of 26th ultimo, the following Resolution will be proposed, viz :—

That all Distributions of Capital hitherto unclaimed by Proprietors, as well as the Fifth and Final Distribution, be handed over to the New Bank of Bombay, Limited, to be paid on surrender of Certificates.

Another Resolution will be proposed to the effect that all the Books and Vouchers relating to the Liquidation, as well as other books of the Bank in use during its active career, be either handed over to Government for safe custody or placed in some approved private repository.

WILLIAM RODGIE, Liquidator.

18th October 1872.

THE ASIATIC TRADING COMPANY (in Liquidation).—NOTICE.—At a MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of this Company, held THIS DAY, the following Resolutions were unanimously passed :—

1st.—"That in the opinion of this Meeting the affairs of the Asiatic Trading Company, in Liquidation, have been fully and fairly wound up, in accordance with the provisions of Act X. of 1866, and that the Final Accounts now laid before the Meeting be and are hereby adopted."

2nd.—"That the Books, Accounts, and Documents of the Asiatic Trading Company be placed in the custody of Messrs. Ritchie, Steuart, & Co."

The Final Accounts are now in the hands of the Registrar of Joint Stock Companies.

LIMJEE JAMSETJEE BOTTLEBOYE,

For Self & Co-Liquidator.

Bombay, 17th October 1872.

THE NEW HAT introduced by

J. ELLWOOD & SONS, also their

PATENT AIR CHAMBER HATS and

REGULATION HELMETS, can be had in every variety, of

BRIGGS, BRYMER, & Co.,

98, GRACECHURCH STREET, E.C., LONDON.

NOTICE.—The undermentioned BANKS will be CLOSED on FRIDAY and SATURDAY, the 1st and 2nd proximo, on account of the DEWALEE HOLIDAYS :—

For the Oriental Bank Corporation,
J. F. MOIR, Agent.

For the Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London, and China,
ROBERT CAMPBELL, Agent.

For the Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China,
J. R. HENSON, Sub Agent.

For the Comptoir D'Escompte de Paris,
H. DUVAL, Acting Manager.

For the National Bank of India (Limited),
Wm. A. BAKER, Acting Manager.

For the Agra Bank (Limited),
Fred. T. ATKINS, Manager.

For the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation,
R. STEVENSON, Agent.

Bombay, 18th October 1872.

NOTICE.—The Executive Commissariat Officer at the Presidency invites SEALED TENDERS from DISTILLERS in any part of India, for the ANNUAL SUPPLY of 60,000 Imperial Gallons of SPIRIT to the Commissariat Department at Bombay for three (3) years, commencing from 1st April 1873 and terminating on 31st March 1876.

The Tender should exhibit the rate or price per Imperial Gallon of Arrack or Rum of the best quality and of London Proof (exclusive of Government duty), deliverable into the Commissariat vats at Bombay, free of all charges or expenses to the Commissariat Department, other than the price per Gallon specified in the Tender.

Tenders will be received up to 1 P.M. of the 3rd January 1873, when they will be opened in this Office in the presence of such of the Tenderers as may attend.

Persons desirous of undertaking the Contract can obtain, on application at this Office, printed forms of Tenders, with conditions, and any information they may require connected with the Contract.

M. W. WILLOUGHBY, Major,

Executive Commissariat Officer, Presidency.

Bombay, Executive Commissariat Office, 14th September 1872.

GUNS, RIFLES, &c.

FOR SALE.—Mr. W. W. GREENER, Birmingham, has consigned FOR SALE to Messrs. GRINDLAY, GROOM, & Co., the following GUNS and RIFLES, manufactured by him, suitable for Indian Sport, and warrants the Shooting of the Rifles to be accurate, with a flat trajectory and the Guns to shoot close and strong.

1	Double Barrel Breech Loading Rifle C. F. Patent Strikers, No. 9,780, 16 Bore	Rs. 412
1	Do. do. Gun No. 10478 C.F. Patent Strikers 12 by 28	355
1	Do. do. Gun No. 11791 C.F. do. do. 12 by 30	355
1	Do. do. Gun No. 11843 C.F. do. do. 12 Bore	310
1	Do. do. Gun No. 11829 C.F. do. do. 12 by 30	310
1	Do. do. Gun No. 10529 C.F. do. do. 12 by 30	220
	Sporting Single Henry Martini Rifle	165
	Sporting Sniders with creaser, powder measure and slings	90
	Do. do. Pistol Hand Stock with apparatus	100

Ammunition for above Weapons.

Modern Breech Loaders, Sporting, and Military by Greener, Rs. 4-8, free by post Rs. 5.

GRINDLAY, GROOM, & Co., Bombay.

INDIAN CONDIMENTS, &c.—FOR SALE, at FRAMJEE NOWROJEE'S DEPOT, Bombay, No. 9, Forbes Street, INDIAN CONDIMENTS and PRESERVES, in great varieties, unequalled in quality, taste, and flavour, and free from injurious colouring, and prepared from the choicest fruits of the season :—

Gowava Jelly, in 2lb. pots	Rs. 18	per Dozen.
Roselle do. „	„ 18	„
Lucknow Chutney, in bottles	„ 15	„
Mango do. „	„ 12	„
Mild do. „	„ 12	„
Madras do. „	„ 18	„
Cashmere do. in pints	„ 12	„
Bengal do. „	„ 12	„
Delicious do. „	„ 12	„
Curry Powder, in bottles	„ 12	„
Do. do. Madras „	„ 18	„
Curry Paste „	„ 18	„
Mulligatawny Paste, in bottle	„ 18	„
Mango Fruit „	„ 12	„
Ripe Mango „	„ 21	„
Pine-apple „	„ 15	each.
Mango Preserves, in jars	„ 10	„
Do. Pickle „	„ 4	„
Do. do. in kegs	„ 4	per Dozen.
Do. do. in bottles	„ 9	„
Lime do. „	„ 9	„
Cashmere Pickle, in pints	„ 12	„
Tapp Sauce „	„ 9	„
Nepaul Pepper, 2 oz. bottles	„ 6	„

Also,

China Preserves of Sorts.

All Orders should be accompanied with a Remittance or reference for Payment in Bombay.

QUOITS,

of 3, 4, 4½, 5, 5½, 6, 6½, and 7 lbs. per pair.

		Cash.	Credit.
Best Hard Steel	per lb.	Rs. 0 12	Rs. 0 14
Galvanized Steel	„	1 0	1 2
Best Brass	„	1 8	1 12

GYMKHANA KIT,

of every description, on sale by

TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

NOTICE.

MORSON'S EFFECTUAL REMEDIES

Are sold by Chemists and Druggists throughout the World.

PEPSINE—The popular and professional medicine for indigestion is Morson's Pepsine, the active principle of the gastric juice. The careful and regular use of this valuable medicine restores the natural functions of the stomach, giving once more strength to the body. In Powder, Lozenges, Globules ; and as Wine. in ¼, ½, and 1-pint Bottles.

CHLORODYNE has now obtained such universal celebrity it can scarcely be considered a speciality, its composition being known to most European practitioners. Many of the Chlorodynes of commerce not being of uniform strength, has induced Morson & Son to compound their preparation. Sold in ¼-oz., 1, and 2-oz., bottles.

GELATINE—The purest preparation of this nutritious agent extant is Morson's.

PEPTIC FOOD for Invalids and Infants, digestible, nutritious, and palatable. Sold in ½-lb. and 1-lb. tins.

All the above are carefully packed and shipped to orders, which must be made payable in England.

SOLE MANUFACTURERS :

THOMAS MORSON & SON,

Medallists and Jurors at all the Great Exhibitions,

31, 33, 124, SOUTHAMPTON ROW,

RUSSELL SQUARE, LONDON.

Works—HORNSEY and HOMERTON.

PURE CHEMICALS & NEW MEDICINES

selected, and Shipping Orders executed with care and despatch

Trade Name and Mark registered.

THOMAS D. MARSHALL'S LADIES' BOOTS,

Beautifully made and moderate in Price.

THE NEW ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE,

with Particulars of Special and Convenient Arrangements for Indian Residents, post free to India.

Prepared Kid Walking Boots, Elastic or Button, Fancy Toes, Military Heels, 16s. 6d. New designs in Enamelled or Glove, Kid, for Croquet or Promenade, 21s. Elastic House Boots, soft mock kid or Satinette, 5s. 6d.

Orders should be accompanied by pattern boot or paper pattern of sole the size required, and remittance crossed " Bank of England."

Prepaid Orders, if over £5, CARRIAGE FREE TO BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, OR MADRAS.

THOMAS D. MARSHALL,

192, OXFORD STREET, LONDON, W.

NOTICES.

MR. JA[illegible]ORE is authorised to SIGN our [illegible]curation.

[illegible]PBELL, MITCHELL, & Co.

Bombay, [illegible]872.

NOTI[illegible] Offices of th[illegible]ersigned ha[illegible]ly TRANSFERRED [illegible] 1, Forbes Street, [illegible]rly occupied by Messrs. Peel, Cassels and Co.[illegible]heir former premises are completed.

VOLKART BROTHERS.

Bombay, 17th October 1872.

TENDERS are invited for the ORGAN in the TOWN HALL. It contains a large quantity of Mahogany and other Woods and about 1,500 Metal Pipes.

Tenders received not later than 12 o'clock on SATURDAY next at the Cathedral Vestry. Further information may be had of Mr. HEINS.

W. MAULE,

Senior Chaplain.

16th October 1872.

TENDERS for BUILDING the NEW ELPHINSTONE HIGH SCHOOL will be received by the Undersigned up to the 5th November 1872.

Further information may be obtained, and the Drawings and Specifications may be inspected, at the Office of the Undersigned, during office hours, from the 21st instant.

The Undersigned does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

J. H. E. HART, C.E.,

Architectural Executive Engineer and Surveyor.

Bombay, 16th October 1872.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

WE beg to inform our Customers and the Public, that we have THIS DAY REMOVED to No. 3, HORNBY ROW, opposite the New Post Office.

FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

1st October 1872.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

WE beg to inform our Friends and the Public that we have THIS DAY REMOVED to No. 3, Hummum Street, (formerly occupied by Messrs. Grant and Son).

THOMSON & Co.,

Chemists and Druggists.

NOTICE.—The CONSULATE of the GERMAN EMPIRE has been removed to No. 1 FORBES STREET.

NOTICE.—The CONSULATE of the NETHERLANDS has been REMOVED to No. 1 FORBES STREET.

Bombay, 17th October 1872.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

VISITORS to MATHERAN.

On MONDAY, the 21st October 1872, and on every subsequent MONDAY until further Notice, a SPECIAL TRAIN will leave NAREL at 7-10 A.M., arriving at Callian at 8-10 A.M., joining there the Ordinary Train at 8-25, which arrives in Bombay at 10-17 A.M.

ORDINARY SINGLE and RETURN TICKETS and the MONTHLY COUPON TICKETS will be available by this Train.

E. W. KEILY,

Officiating General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 17th October 1872.

INDIAN CHARIVARI.

THE above will appear FORTNIGHTLY from the 15th of NOVEMBER. Intending Subscribers will please forward their ADDRESS to No. 4, ESPLANADE ROW, CALCUTTA.

APPLY FOR PROSPECTUS.

PURSUANT to Act 28 of 1866 of the Legislative Council of India, entitled the Trustees' and Mortgagees' Powers Act 1866.

NOTICE is hereby given, that all persons being Creditors of, or otherwise having claims on, the Estate of SAMUEL McCULLOCH, late of Bombay, Esquire, Barrister-at-Law, who died on the 14th day of May 1872, and Letters of Administration with Will annexed to whose Estate and Effects were on the 28th day of September 1872 granted by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay to CHARLES PEILE, of Bombay, Esquire, are required on or before the 4th day of November 1872 to send in to Messrs. HEARN, CLEVELAND, and PEILE, Attorneys to the said Administrator, at their Office, Graham's Buildings, Parsee Bazaar Street, Fort, the particulars of their Claims upon or against the said Estate, and that at the expiration of such last mentioned period the said Administrator will proceed to distribute the whole of the Assets of the said deceased in accordance with the said Will, having regard to the claims of which he shall then have notice and no others.

All persons indebted to the said Estate, or having property of the said deceased in their hands, are hereby required to pay or account for such debts or property to the said Administrator without delay.—Dated this 4th day of October 1872.

HEARN, CLEVELAND, & PEILE,

Attorneys, Bombay.

BOMBAY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY (Limited).—The above Company is prepared to EFFECT INSURANCES on the most favourable terms current in Bombay, and in addition return insurers 5 per cent. of the Premiums on Yearly Policies, and 2½ per cent. of the Premiums on Policies for Shorter Periods.

FORBES & Co.,

Secretaries and Managers.

LONDON AND LANCASHIRE LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

NOTICE.—The full Accounts of this Company in the form required by the "Life Assurance Act of 1870" are published annually. Copies of the Report and Balance-sheet, together with a classified list of Policies in force (by which intending Assurers are enabled to estimate the prospective liabilities of the Company) and every information, may be obtained on application to

C. J. WALLIS,

Manager for India.

19th August 1872.

BROACH MILLS COMPANY (Limited).—Agreeably to a Requisition from the Shareholders, the ADJOURNED GENERAL MEETING, called for the 5th October, is FURTHER ADJOURNED to the 5th NOVEMBER, proximo, and will be HELD at 4 P.M. on that date.

By Order of the Board of Directors,

FORBES & Co.,

Secretaries and Treasurers.

THE LAND MORTGAGE BANK of INDIA (Limited) are prepared to SELL, on TERMS likely to meet the views of Investors, the undermentioned PROPERTY :

At Bombay.

A piece of Ground measuring 20,412 square yards, together with the partially built bungalow, out-houses, fruit trees, &c., standing thereon, situate on the sea side at Breach Candy.

If desired, a portion of the purchase money may remain on mortgage for a time at a moderate rate of Interest, or arrangements can be made for payment by as many as TEN ANNUAL INSTALMENTS.

For further particulars apply at the Bank's Office in Bombay.

BOMBAY OMNIBUS COMPANY, Khetwady Road, No. 141.

CARRIAGES of all description, with or without Horses ; also SINGLE HORSES and PAIRS, may be HIRED at a MODERATE CHARGE. Agreement made by the month at reduced rates. Horses shod under the supervision of a practical Farrier. Orders will be received at the Premises, Khetwady, by Mr. BURDETT, Manager, or at No. 2, Ash Lane, Fort.

FOR CHARGES, SEE CARD CIRCULARS.

FOR SALE, One MAIL PHAETON and Pair of young Australian HORSES.

THE TELEGRAPH DESPATCH AND INTELLIGENCE COMPANY, LIMITED, with which is incorporated THE LOMBARD TELEGRAPHIC NEWS AGENCY.

Chief Offices : 2, ROYAL EXCHANGE BUILDINGS, LONDON.

PASSENGERS' TELEGRAMS.

Passengers can Telegraph their arrival at Home, together with any Casualty, Birth, or Death arising on the Voyage, to their Friends in India, upon pre-payment of the following Rates, and Registering their Names, either at the Company's Offices (as above) or to their Authorised Agents at Southampton, Liverpool, &c. :—

For a Message to

BOMBAY	Rs. 10 8
CALCUTTA	10 8
MADRAS	10 8
CEYLON, AND ALL PARTS OF INDIA	12 0

AGENTS.

NEW YORK—The Wall Street Financial and Commercial Bureau.

CALCUTTA.—Messrs. J.T. Livermore & Co., 4, Wellesley Place

BOMBAY.—Office, 5, Armenian Lane.

Other Ports will shortly be announced.

INSURANCE.

THE UNDERSIGNED are prepared to accept every description of FIRE and MARINE RISKS in the following Offices at most favourable terms. Particulars can be ascertained on application :—

FIRE INSURANCE.

The London and Lancashire Fire Insurance Company.
„ Samarang Fire Insurance Company.
„ Transatlantische Fire Insurance Company.
„ Batavia Fire Insurance Company.

MARINE INSURANCE.

The Batavia Sea and Fire Insurance Company.
„ China and Japan Marine Insurance Company.
„ Rhein Westph. Lloyd's Transport Insurance Company.
„ Samarang Sea Insurance Company.
„ Swiss Lloyd's Transport Insurance Company.
„ Vaterlandische Transport Insurance Company.

VOLKART BROTHERS, Agents.

DR. A. FITZPATRICK,

SURGEON DENTIST,

(LATE OF CALCUTTA,)

BEGS to inform the Nobility and Gentry of Bombay that he has been induced to begin Practice in this City, and can be consulted daily from 10 A.M. to 5 P.M. at his Office, No. 12, Rampart Row, opposite the Esplanade Hotel.

LAFOND BROTHERS.

CONVEYANCES REPAIRED. CARRIAGES AND HORSES ON HIRE. CARRIAGES AND HORSES KEPT ON COMMISSION SALE. REDUCTION IN CHARGES IF ENGAGED FOR A LONG PERIOD. TERMS MODERATE. HORSES TREATED AND SHOD BY A PRACTICAL EUROPEAN PROFESSIONAL.

Apply to LAFOND BROS., Proprietors, Livery and Commission Stables, Colaba, and Branch at Ash Lane, Fort, next to the Currency Office.

MRS. JACOB HUNT,

MILLINER AND DRESSMAKER,

MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY, AND EAST STREET, POONA,

HAS MUCH PLEASURE IN ANNOUNCING

TO THE LADIES OF THE PRESIDENCY

THAT AN ENTIRELY

NEW AND VARIED ASSORTMENT OF MOST FASHIONABLE MILLINERY,

IS NOW OPENED FOR THE SEASON IN BOTH HER ESTABLISHMENTS.

SPECIAL ATTENTION is paid to the selection of Mrs. JACOB HUNT'S MILLINERY at the leading Continental and London Houses, and Supplies being received by each successive Mail, she can thus ensure their being FRESH and of the LATEST FASHION.

LADIES' OWN MATERIAL MADE UP WITH MUCH CARE AND TASTE.

FIVE PER CENT. DISCOUNT ON BILLS, AND TEN PER CENT. DISCOUNT FOR CASH PAYMENT.

NOTICES.

THE NEW MIZPAH JEWELLERY.

MIZPAH	BRACELETS.
MIZPAH	BROOCHES.
MIZPAH	EAR-RINGS.
MIZPAH	LOCKETS.
MIZPAH	CROSSES.
MIZPAH	RINGS.
MIZPAH	SOLITAIRES
MIZPAH	SCARF PINS.
MOSAIC	JEWELLERY.

A large assortment of the newest and most fashionable ENGLISH JEWELLERY just received by

J. & W. WATSON & Co.,

EAST STREET, POONA.

CHURCH GATE STREET AND RAMPART ROW,

BOMBAY.

THORPE AND CO.,

(LATE BULL AND CO.,)

TAILORS, HOSIERS, HATTERS, AND GENERAL OUTFITTERS,

MEADOW AND HUMMUM STREET, FORT.

T. and Co. beg to invite the attention of Residents and Visitors of Bombay to their extremely low prices for cash. A genuine article guaranteed.

GENTLEMEN'S BANIANS, &c.

GAUZE MERINO	½ dozen for Rs. 12
Do. do.	„ „ 15
Do. do. Superior	„ „ 20
GENTLEMEN'S BEST INDIA GAUZE MERINO PANTS	„ „ 24
BATHING DRAWERS, per pair	Rs. 1 and 1-8

MERINO SOCKS.

FINE STRIPED or plain MERINO, per dozen.. Rs.	13
THICK do. do. do.	„ 12 and 13
FINE MERINO KNICKERBOCKER STOCKINGS, each	„ 3-8
SUPERIOR MERINO KNICKERBOCKER STOCKINGS, each	„ 4
THICK-RIBBED WORSTED STOCKINGS, each	„ 3-8

COTTON SOCKS.

	per dozen
FINE WHITE COTTON	Rs. 8-8
SUPERIOR do.	„ 10 and 12
FINE BROWN THREAD	„ 7
SUPERIOR do.	„ 9
REAL BALBRIGGAN EMB'D.	„ 20

COLLARS.

DUX, KNIGHT, PALL MALL, SHAKESPEARE, WESTBOURNE, WEST END	per doz. Rs. 5
DUX and WEST END } With white and neat coloured Ties attached.	„ 6

THORPE & Co.

TAILORING DEPARTMENT.

Gentlemen favouring this Department with their Orders, cannot only be guaranteed a good Fit, but a superior Style, Mr. THORPE having had experience in one of the best Firms in London.

DRESS SUIT	Rs. 70
BEST do. LINED WITH SILK	80
TWEED SUITS, from	24
DECK do. at	18
BLUE OR BLACK SERGE SUITS	25
ANGOLA TROWSERS, per pair	8
ALL-WOOL TWEED do.	10 & 12

WHITE CLOTHING.

COAT AND TROUSERS OF ENGLISH DRILL	Rs. 14
Do. do. AMERICAN do.	10
TROUSERS, ENGLISH DRILL, ½ Dozen for	30
Do. AMERICAN, ½ Dozen for	24

WHITE VESTINGS.

STRIPE, BARR, DIAMOND, HONEYCOMB (Patterns), BASKET AND PLAIN LINEN	½ doz. for Rs. 30 & 39

THORPE & Co. are now prepared to show a choice selection of Striped Trousering of the newest design, selected especially for India.

Orders from Outstations punctually attended to. Samples and full directions for measurement forwarded on application.

THORPE & Co.,

(LATE BULL & Co.,)

MEADOW AND HUMMUM STREET.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

ESTABLISHED IN BOMBAY IN 1842.

CUTLER, PALMER, & CO.,

OF

LONDON, BORDEAUX, BOMBAY, CALCUTTA,

IMPORTERS AND EXPORTERS OF

WINES, SPIRITS, AND LIQUEURS,

INDIA PALE ALE BOTTLERS,

WINE MERCHANTS

TO

H. M. THE QUEEN.	H.R.H. THE PRINCE OF WALES.
THE HIMALAYA CLUB.	THE BENGAL U. S. CLUB.
THE NYNEE TAL CLUB.	THE CAWNPORE CLUB.
THE SIRHIND CLUB.	THE LUCKNOW U.S. CLUB.
THE BOMBAY CLUB.	THE REFORM CLUB.
THE WINDHAM CLUB.	THE UNIVERSITY CLUB.

THE ATHENÆUM CLUB.

CUTLER, PALMER, & Co.'s well-known WINES, COGNACS, and LIQUEURS comprise every possible requirement on the part of consumers. They consist of—

STILL HOCKS—	Rs. 24*, 27*, 36*, 42*
STILL MOSELLES—	Rs. 25-8, 34
DRY CHAMPAGNES—	Rs. 45*, Rs. 42*, Rs. 38*, Rs. 32
Ditto MAGNUMS—	Rs. 84
SPARKLING HOCK AND MOSELLE—	Rs. 36*, Rs. 40*
SHERRIES—	Rs. 16, Rs. 19, Rs. 22, Rs. 23, Rs. 24, Rs. 28, 33, 34
PORTS—	Rs. 18*, Rs. 24, Rs. 25*, Rs. 30, Rs. 36
HAUT SAUTERNES—	Rs. 23*
BARSAC—	Rs. 17*
BREAKFAST CLARETS—	Rs. 10-8, Rs. 13-8
DINNER CLARETS—	Rs. 15-8*, Rs. 17*, Rs. 19*
AFTER-DINNER CLARETS—	Rs. 22-8*, Rs. 25*, Rs. 30*
CHAMBERTIN— Rs. 32*. MACON—	Rs. 21
NUITS— Rs. 26. CHABLIS—	Rs. 26*
STEINWEIN—	Rs. 20
COGNAC, the best—	Rs. 25, Rs. 29, Rs. 33, Rs. 42
WHISKEY—Rs. 21-8, Rs. 23-8. RUM—	Rs. 22-8
OLD TOM—Rs. 21-8. GENEVA—	Rs. 19
LIQUEURS—Rs. 30*, Rs. 40*. BITTERS—	Rs. 20, Rs. 24
Ditto assorted, in one dozen Pint cases only—	Rs. 24
MARSALA—Rs. 16. MADEIRA—	Rs. 40

Wines marked (*) are also kept in stock in Pints.

BEERS.

Their own special bottling, in magnificent condition, in casks of 3 dozens. None superior on the market.

TERMS.

Credit allowed, references being satisfactory. Liberal Discount for Cash. Unexceptional terms to Merchants and Traders buying largely. Wines, &c., shipped to Merchant's Brand if desired.

CUTLER, PALMER, & CO.'S

DESCRIPTIVE PRICE LIST

ON APPLICATION AT

DEAN LANE, BOMBAY.

F. GIESLER & CO.'S DRY CHAMPAGNE, "FOR INDIA" BRAND, FIRST QUALITY.

Rs. 38 per doz. quarts, in good order.

MUNRO, NEWSOM, & Co.

1st October 1872.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

TREACHER AND CO., LIMITED, WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS.

WHITE & Co.'s SHERRIES.

The Company are appointed Sole Agents in this Presidency for the *Celebrated Wines* of Messrs. J. & C. White & Co.

		Cash Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
PALE DINNER	Qts.	22 8	25 0
VINO DE PASTO	„	26 0	29 0
SUPERIOR PALE (J. & C. White's well-known *White Seal* brand)	„	28 0	31 0
MANZANILLA, (sometimes known as the "Convent" Wine)	„	34 0	38 0
LIGHT AMONTILLADO, (*genuine juice of the Grape, which cheaper Wines offered as Amontillado usually are not*)	„	38 0	42 0
SUPERIOR AMONTILLADO	„	44 0	48 0

PORTS.

J. & C. WHITE & Co.'s FINE PORT	Qts.	27 0	30 0
Do. do.	Pts.	16 0	18 0
J. & C. WHITE & Co.'s SUPERIOR PORT, (*most suitable for Invalids*)	Qts.	34 0	38 0
Do do.	Pts.	19 0	21 0

SPARKLING WINES.

(CHAMPAGNES, HOCKS, AND MOSELLES.)

		Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
CHAMPAGNE ; F. Giesler & Co.'s "*For India*" Brands, in original cases	Qts.	40 0	44 0
Do. do.	Pts.	21 0	23 0
CHAMPAGNE, Perrier Jouet's & Co.'s "*Pale Extra Dry Creaming*"	Qts.	40 0	44 0
Do. do.	Pts.	21 0	23 0
JULES MUMM'S *Finest Dry*	Qts.	40 0	44 0
Do. do.	Pts.	21 0	23 0
HOCK, Superior Sparkling	Qts.	32 0	36 0
Do. do.	Pts.	18 0	20 0
HOCK, "Ehrenbreitstein," finest Sparkling ; possessing in full perfection the aroma and flavour of the best Rhine Wine	Qts.	38 0	42 0
Do. do.	Pts.	21 0	23 0
MOSELLE, Superior Sparkling	Qts.	32 0	36 0
Do. do.	Pts.	18 0	20 0
MOSELLE, finest "NONPAREIL"	Qts.	36 0	40 0
Do do.	Pts.	20 0	22 0
MOSELLE ; F. Giesler & Co.'s finest Sparkling	Qts.	36 0	40 0
Do. do.	Pts.	20 0	22 0
BURGUNDY, Rich Sparkling, Red or White	Qts.	32 0	36 0
Do. do.	Pts.	18 0	20 0

STILL RHEINISH WINES.

Imported from the Company's Agency at Coblenz.

HOCKS.

		Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
LAUBENHEIM, light Still Breakfast	Qts.	15 0	17 0
Do. do.	Pts.	9 0	10 0
BODENTHAL, vintage 1865	Qts.	21 0	24 0
Do. do.	Pts.	11 0	13 0
NIERSTEIN, vintage 1865	Qts.	25 0	28 0
Do. do.	Pts.	14 0	16 0
HATTENHEIM, vintage 1865	Qts.	27 0	30 0
Do. do.	Pts.	15 0	17 0
LIEBFRAUMILCH, vintage 1862	Qts.	35 0	40 0
Do. do.	Pts.	19 0	21 0
STEINWEIN (The celebrated Still Hock, in glass jugs)		20 0	22 8
Do. superior old		27 0	30 0

Johannisberger, Marcobrunner, Hocheimer, Rudesheimer, and other choice brands ; of select vintages ; in stock.

MOSELLES.

WINNINGEN	Qts.	20 0	22 0
Do.	Pts.	10 8	12 0
SCHARZBERG	Qts.	32 0	36 0
Do.	Pts.	18 0	20 0

Other brands available.

BORDEAUX WINES.

The Company's Clarets have been known throughout the Presidency for many years as the best quality and the best value for their prices imported.

CLARETS.

		Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
PETIT MEDOC, vintage 1869	Qts.	11 0	12 8
MEDOC, vintage 1866	„	14 8	16 0
Do. do.	Pts.	8 0	9 0
SAINT JULLIEN, vintage 1861	Qts.	20 0	22 8
CHATEAU LA ROSE	„	25 0	28 0
Do.	Pts.	14 0	16 0
CHATEAU MARGAUX	Qts.	30 0	34 0
Do. Do.	Pts.	16 0	18 0

BURGUNDIES.

CHABLIS, vintage 1861	Qts.	16 0	18 0
CHABLIS, vintage 1858	„	21 8	24 0
BEAUNE, fine red	„	16 0	18 0
Do. do.	Pts.	9 0	11 0
POMMARD, full bodied	Qts.	18 0	20 0
POMMARD, superior	„	22 8	25 0
MACON, superior	„	20 0	23 0
Do. do.	Pts.	12 0	14 0
CHAMBERTIN, rich	Qts.	27 0	30 0
Do. do.	Pts.	15 0	17 0

SAUTERNES.

BARSAC, vintage 1861	Qts.	20 0	22 8
HAUT SAUTERNES, vintage 1861	„	22 8	25 0
HAUT SAUTERNES, vintage 1858	„	30 0	34 0

HUNGARIAN WINES.

SPIRITS.

BRANDIES.

		Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
COGNAC, FINE OLD PALE ; (Treacher & Co.'s celebrated Heart-Labelled Brandy)	per doz	27 0	30 0
COGNAC FINE OLD PALE ; (Treacher & Co.'s) the "Travelling Bottle" (a flat & portable speciality for Travellers' use)	„	16 0	18 0
COGNAC, OLD PALE, far superior to the lower brands of Hennessey, Martell, and others commonly sold at the same rate.	„	24 0	27 0
COGNAC, PALE ; the Vine-Growers Co.'s label	„	18 0	21 0

EXSHAW'S, HENNESSEY'S, MARTELL'S, AND MOUNIER'S.

LONDON GINS. HOLLANDS GIN.

Superior Jamaica Rum.

SCOTCH WHISKY. IRISH WHISKY.

Choice Liqueurs and Crémes.

TREACHER & Co. (Limited.)

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the Undersigned, E. BLANCHY & Co.'s WINES, &c., received direct from Bordeaux :—

Fine Cognac, per doz	Rs. 20
Claret Medoc	10
„ St. Julien	12
Haute Sauternes	12

RICHARD MARTIN & Co.

SACRAMENTAL WINE.

Rota Tent.

JUST received, per steamer "Hidalgo," a small shipment of the above Wine, at Rs. 24 per dozen.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.

Dean Lane, Bombay, 8th Sept. 1872.

WINES for SALE, at the Godowns of EWART, LATHAM & Co., No. 3, Church Lane,—

SHERRIES—J. Cockburn & Campbell's. Qts. at Rs. 25, 24 & 21 per dozen.

R. R. Mege & Co.'s Red Seal	„ „	20	„
Do. Vino de Pasto, White Seal	„ „	29	„
J. Sandbach & Son's	„ „	24	„
Wauchope, Moodie, & Hope's	„ „	24	„
M. P. Guimaraeus & Son's	„ „	20	„
Do. old pale dry	„ „	28	„
CHAMPAGNE—Ruinart pere et fils	Pts. „	21	„
Do.	Qts. „	42	„
Do. Magnums	„	82	„
Arthur H. Browning's	Qts. „	30	„
Sandback and Son's	„ „	20	„
Do. Do.	Pts. „	11	„
BRANDIES—Raynal & Co.'s Superior	Qts. „	24	„
Bouteileau & Co. 3 Daggers	„ „	16	„
CLARET—R. R. Mege & Co. St. Julien	Qts. „	13	„

EWART, LATHAM, & Co.

NOTICES.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

TAILORS AND OUTFITTERS.

CARR BROTHERS,

17 CHURCH STREET.

52 CONDUIT STREET, BOND STREET, LONDON.

7 OLD COURT-HOUSE STREET, CALCUTTA.

BY APPOINTMENT,

CARR BROS.,

Naval, Military, and Civil

TAILORS AND GENERAL OUTFITTERS BOMBAY.

UNIFORMS AND OUTFITS FOR THE ARMY AND NAVY,

According to present Regulations.

TRIMMINGS IN GOLD LACES,

EMBROIDERY FOR EVERY RANK IN THE ARMY ALWAYS ON HAND.

FORAGE CAPS.

SADDLE CLOTHS MADE TO ORDER.

CROWN AND STARS ALWAYS ON HAND.

SPURS, BOXES, &c. &c.

OUR

OUTFITTING DEPARTMENT,

Comprising every Article necessary for the general equipment of a perfect outfit, will be formed in the undermentioned list of our present stock :—

OVERCOATS.

IN MELTON, PILOT, WITNEY, BEAVER & LIGHT CLOTHS.

RAILWAY WRAPPERS

Of Substantial Quality.

SCOTCH MAUDS

In Elder and Tartan Plaids.

PORTMANTEAUS, HAT CASES, LEATHER & CARPET BAGS, COAT, HAT AND HAIR BRUSHES.

FOLDING ARM-CHAIRS FOR BOARD SHIP.

English made.

STRAW HATS.

CLOTHES BAGS AND OVERLAND TRUNKS,

And every Requisite for a Voyage on hand or procured at Shortest Notices.

UMBRELLAS, WALKING-STICKS & COURIER BAGS.

GENTS' PARIS SILK AND DRAB SHELL HATS.

Latest Styles.

LONDON-MADE FELT HATS.

GLENGARRY CAPS AND BONNETS.

TRAVELLING CAPS.

OPERA HATS.

WATERPROOF HATS.

CRICKETING CAPS.

CARR BROTHERS' SOLAR TOPEES AND SUN HATS AND HELMETS.

Made expressly to special designs and constituting the best known and brought out inventions for Head-Protection in the Tropics.

OXONION YACHTING HATS.

LADIES' RIDING HABITS.

LADIES' RIDING TROUSERS.

In Superfine Cloths and various Colours, Blue, Black, Olive, &c.

Ladies' own Materials made up and the utmost attention paid to ensure the most perfect fit.

LADIES' RIDING HATS AND VEILS.

RIDING GAUNTLETS.

LADIES' SUPER FELT HATS.

Ditto SOLAR HATS.

BOYS' KNICKERBOCKER SUITS TO ORDER.

LADIES' PARIS KID GLOVES, WHITE AND COLOURED.

SCOTCH TWEED, ANGOLA AND CHEVIOT SUITS

Of Approved Texture.

NAVY BLUE SERGE SUITS,

Extra Fine.

AMERICAN DRILL SUITS,

Best Qualities only.

SLEEPING JACKETS OR SUITS,

In Various Materials.

CRICKETING SUITS.

YACHTING & BOATING SUITS,

TRAVELLING SUITS.

GENTLEMEN'S SHIRTS,

Ready made and made to order.

THE FASHIONABLE COLLARS,

BEST HAND SEWN.

LINEN WRISTBANDS

IN WEST END SHAPES.

CARR BROTHERS make up SHIRTS, THEIR PLAIN AND PRINTED FLANNELS,

French Cambric Shirtings,

AND

IRISH LAWNS AND LINENS.

Particular attention to details of all Special Orders for Shirts, Collars and Underclothing is still continued, and with increased promptitude, but while to meet a particular case, collars are cut and made by return, and Shirts in three days. It will greatly oblige if as much time as possible be allowed.

PYJAMAHS AND FLANNEL WAISTCOATS.

RIDING DRAWERS TO ORDER.

STRAPS, BRACES AND BELTS.

HOSIERY.

Best London made only.

SOCKS, STOCKINGS, UNDERVESTS & DRAWERS.

INVERNESS CAPES, AND DRESSING GOWNS.

SMOKING CAPS.

CAMBRIC HANDKERCHIEFS.

BANDANNA DITTO.

All ready Hemmed for use.

SCARVES, TIES,

A very large and carefully assorted stock of every description and made always on hand, and constant additions are being made in this department.

MILITARY STOCKS TO ORDER.

Fancy Hosiery of all descriptions.

We have been asked by many of our up-country constituents why we do not advertise our prices.

The reason is this, that our dealing in nothing but the very best class of goods, it is impossible to price them at the same rate as that advertised by other Bombay Houses, but we guarantee to supply a superior article at the very lowest remunerative rate.

We may mention that our price for Fancy Angola Trousers of the best quality is Rs. 18.

Do. do. vests Rs. 9.

Do. do. Suits about Rs. 40 or Rs. 50, according to the style in which they are made.

Black Dress Suits from Rs. 80 to Rs. 100.

Do Frock Coats from Rs. 50 to Rs. 80.

Do. Morning Coats Rs. 40 and Rs. 45.

CARR BROS.,

BOMBAY.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

SHARE MARKET.

FRIDAY AFTERNOON.

MARKET quiet. Government Paper weak.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

No. of Shares	Noml. value ₽ sh.	Paid up.	Last divi-dend.	Names.	Cash Rates per Share.
	Rs.	Rs.	p. a.		
100,000	100	all	5 p.ct.	Agra Bank	85
22,000	1,000	all	6 p.ct.	Bank of Bengal	1,410
10,000	500	all	5 p.ct.	Do of Bombay New	726½
10,000	500	100	5 p.ct.	Do 2nd Res. Issue	227½
15,250	1,000	all	5 p.ct	Do of Madras	1,245
10,000	250	all	8 p.ct.	Chartered Mercantile Bk. of I. L. & China	290
40,000	281¼	all	12 pct.	Hong. & Shanghai Bank	410 nl.
40,000	200	all	Nil.	Chartered Bk. of I. & C.	175 ni.
37,000	250	125	3 p.ct.	National Bank of India	105
10,000	250	all	12 do.	Oriental Bank	475

LAND COMPANIES.

4,000	1,000	all	Rs. 77	Colaba Land Co.	1,445
8,000	150	all		Frere Land & Pier Co. Ld.	128
750	2,000	2,000	31p.s.	Mazagon Land	920
6,000	1,000	all	15p.s.	Port Canning Land Company, Limited	440xd.

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

——	£20	218·3·0	p.c.	G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock	234
——	£20	109·1·5	do.	Do. New £20 Shares	126
——	£20	43·10·2	do.	Ditto	
——	£100	1,000	do.	B. B. & C. I. Railway Co.	1,125
——	£18	196·5·1	do.	Do. New Shares	225

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

400	2,000	1,700	150p.s.	Albert Mills Co.	1,600
600	1,250	all	50p.s	Alexandra Spinning	1,180
500	2,500	all	100*	Alliance Spinning	2,515
180	5,500	all	...	Bombay	2,800
900	1,000	all	20*	Bombay United	910
600	150	150	25*	Broach Mills	225
500	2,000	all	...	Dhurumsey Spinning	1,275
[illegible]	2,000	all	200p.s	Great Eastern	1,950
[illegible]	1,000	all	140p.s	Manockji Petit's	1,040
900	1,000	all	40 p.s	Morarjee Spinning	1,000
800	2,500	all	100p.s	Oriental	2,580
600	2,500	2,400	216p.s	Royal	2,025
500	1,000	800	...	Soonderdas Spinning	925

* Per share for the half-year.

PRESS COMPANIES.

150	5,000	2,850	225 ps	Akbar Cotton Press Co.	2,200
200	2,000	1,100	75do.	Albert Co. Kurrachee	1,080
100	500	all	10 p.ct	Albert ning Co.	550
250	3,000	8,50	Nil.	Alexandra Press Co.	275
150	12,000	11,000	200do.	Apollo Press Co.	7,550
200	2,000	all	200ps.	Bombay Press Co.	1,950
200	500	all	50p.s.	Do New	475 x. d.
350	1,500	1,000	100 ps	Broach Cotton Co	920 x. d.
100	1,500	...	...	Carwar Company	1,200
600	1,980	all	40 *	Colaba Press Co.	6,600
350	2,000	all	200 *	East India Press Co.	3,100
150	8,500	all	500 *	Fort Press Co.	8,150
300	2,000	1,800	75 ps	Framji Cowasji Press Co.	980
300	1,000	all	200 ps	French Press Co	750
200	6,000	6,000	228 ps	Hydraulic Press Co.	2,375
250	5,000	1,467	75 ps	Imperial Press Co.	575
200	400	350	42½ ps	Mofussil Press & G. Co.	610
120	2,500	all	250 ps	Prince of Wales Press	2,200
200	1,000	250	...	Sassoon's Press Co.	210
40	550	750	100 ps	Scinde Press Co.	540
100	1,000	750	...	Scind and Punjaub Cotton Press Co., Limited	1,150
150	2,000	all	Nil.	Tinnevelly Press Co	875
225	2,000	1,000	250*	Victoria Press, Madras	1,150
150	850	all	8 p.ct	Vic. Cot. Gin & Press Co.	1,000

* Per share for the half-year.

MISCELLANEOUS.

——	2,500	1,500	105ps.	Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation	1,200
50,000	50	all	4½ p.ct	Bombay Gas Company	55
500	500	300	15 ps.	Landing and Shipping Co. of Kurrachee Ld.	155xd.
1,000	50	all	1½ ps.	Mechanics B'ld'gs Co.	32
2,000	500	all	40 ps	Treacher & Co	395
8,000	250	all	6 ps.	Viegas Patent Slip Co	60

BANKS IN LIQUIDATION.

			Date of L'dation.		
——	500	95	Jan. '66	Bank of Bombay	11
——	95	19¼	—	Do. China	1
——	250	2	Mar. '66	Central Bank	1
——	...	...	...	East India Bank	1
——	200	13	Feb. '67	Indian Peninsula	1
——	200	70¼	May '67	Royal Bank	2

EXCHANGE.

On	Terms.	Rate.
London	At sight	1s. 10 25/32d.
London Bank	6 months' sight	1s. 11 5/16d. to ¼d.
Do. do.	3 Do. do.	1s. 11 9/16d.
Do. Credits	6 Do. do.	1s. 11 5/16d.
Do. do.	3 Do. do.	1s. 11½d.
Do. Documents	6 Do. do.	1s. 11¾d.
Do. do.	3 Do. do.	1s. 11¾d.
Calcutta	At sight	100 5/16
Do.	30 days' sight	100
Do.	60 Do. do.	99¾
Madras	At sight	100
Do.	30 days' sight	99¾
China	60 Do. do.	226

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns, each	Rs. 10-8 to 10-9
Bank of England Notes	10-12
Carolas	290
Mexican Dollars	222
Five-Francs Pieces	221½
Bar Silver	107
Gold Leaf	16-12
Bar Gold 10 oz. English 100 touch	16-13-6 to 16-4
Australian Gold 100 touch	16-13-6 to 16-4
Government Securities	5 per cent.
Mercantile Bills	6 ,,

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Five-and-a-half per cent	111¼ to 111½
Four & half per cent	103¾ to 104
Four per cent	101½ to 101¾
Four & half per cent. (Public Works Loan)	107
Five per cent. Debenture Loan, 1866-67	103¼
5 years' Debenture Loans	109½
10 years' do. do.	105
5 years do. do.	103
Six per cent. Municipal Loan House Rate	112
Do. Do. Market Rate	112
New French Loan 5 per cent, (2 f. 50 c.) of 1871	89
New French Loan (fully paid-up)	89
Paris Municipal Loan (Debenture Rs. 117) per Bond	120

SALES AND PURCHASES.

PIECE GOODS.

The decline of ½d. per lb. in the Liverpool market, reported by Reuter's telegram of the 17th instant, has not in the least made it discouraging effect on the minds of first holders, seeing that no sales of anything below our yesterday's quotations are reported to have been made, but it to a small extent strengthened the belief of the dealers in favour of the market falling down again to the lowest point it had touched during the course of the present month. The business done has in consequence been on a small scale. Below we give our quotations :—

Grey Shirtings	40 inch	39 yds.	6 lbs.	Rs. 4 2 0 to	Rs. 4 3 0
,, ,,	40 ,,	39 ,,	7 ,,	,, 4 11 0 to	,, 4 13 0
,, ,,	40 ,,	39 ,,	8¼ ,,	,, 5 8 0 to	,, 5 9 0
,, ,,	45 ,,	39 ,,	7 ,,	,, 4 15 0 to	,, 5 0 0
,, ,,	45 ,,	39 ,,	8 ,,	,, 5 8 6 to	,, 5 10 0
Mad'polams	32 ,,	24 ,,	2½ ,,	,, 1 12 0 to	,, 1 12 3
,, ,,	32 ,,	24 ,,	3 ,,	,, 2 2 0 to	,, 2 2 3
,, ,,	50 ,,	24 ,,	5¼ ,,	,, 3 11 6 to	,, 3 12 0
,, Jaconets	40 ,,	20 ,,	2½ ,,	,, 2 1 9 to	,, 2 2 3
,, ,,	45 ,,	20 ,,	2¾ ,,	,, 2 6 0 to	,, 2 6 6
,, Printers	26 ,,	30 ,,	3 ,,	,, 2 6 0	

The following sales are reported to have been made by European firms yesterday :—

250	Pieces Grey Shirtings,	40 in. 39 yds.	6 lbs.	at Rs.	4 2 0
500	,, ,, ,,	40 ,, 39 ,,	6 ,,	,, ,,	4 2 6
1,000	,, ,, ,,	45 ,, 39 ,,	8 ,,	,, ,,	5 8 6
2,000	,, White Jaconets	40 ,, 20 ,,	No. 480	,, ,,	2 0 0
2,000	,, ,, ,,	40 ,, 20 ,,	,, 520	,, ,,	2 2 0
2,000	,, ,, ,,	40 ,, 20 ,,	,, 560	,, ,,	2 4 0
3,500	,, Gingum Prints	32 ,, 24 ,,		,, ,,	4 10 9
300	,, W. G. Prints	33 ,, 26 ,,		,, ,,	4 8 0
240	,, ,, ,, ,,	33 ,, 26 ,,		,, ,,	4 10 0
500	,, R. B. Cambrics	24 ,, 28 ,,		,, ,,	3 2 0

COTTON.

The market closed quiet but steady, with little or no change in rates. No important purchases have come to our notice.

YARNS.

10,500 lbs.	Water No. 16 to 24	9¼	As. per lb.
4,500 ,,	Mule ,, 30	9 15/16	,,
5,700 ,,	,, ,, 40	11⅞	,,
2,400 ,,	,, ,, 60	14½	,,
3,800 ,,	,, ,, 60	14¼	,,
6,000 ,,	,, ,, 40	11¾	,,

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

Statement of Traffic, Week ending 12th Oct. 1872.

Open 1,266¼ Miles.	Rs.	a.	p.
Coaching	73,413	9	8
Merchandize	1,55,177	15	9
Electric Telegraph	707	8	0
Earth Trains	612	8	0
Total Rs.	2,29,911	9	5
Corresponding week last year open 1,266¼ miles Total Rs	3,22,855	8	9
Decrease Rs.	92,943	15	4

SHIPPING.

DAILY FREIGHT REPORT—18TH OCTOBER.

London	Cotton, Cases, Seeds	No ship.
Liverpool	Iron Ships Cotton	£2
	Wooden Ships ,,	£2
	Myrabolins & Coir bdls	£1 17s. 6d.
	Seeds	£1 10s. 0d.
Havre	Cotton, Coffee	No ship.
Overland	Steamers	£2 10s. 0d.
Liverpool via Suez Canal		£1 17s. 6d. to £2
China	Steamer Cotton	Rs. 7 per bale.
	,, Opium	Rs. 25 to 30 per chest
	Sailing Ships	Rs. 4½ per bale nominal
Calcutta	Salt	Rs. 5 0 0 per ton
Calcutta to Bombay		Rs. 14 to 15 and Calcutta Port charges.
Mauritius		Nothing doing.

ARRIVALS.

Oct.	Vessel.	Commander.	From
18	Persia (s)	Merello	Genoa, Sept. 24.
	Hydaspes (s)	Rogers	Southampton, Sept. 21.
	Arcot (s)	Hutcheson	Calcutta, Sept. 25.

DEPARTURE.

Oct.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
18	Punjaub (s)	Saunders	Kurrachee.

The steamer Behar, Dundas, to Australia, &c., obtained her port clearance yesterday.

The following vessels were entered out for loading yesterday :—Steamer Hydaspes, to China, &c.
Steamer India, to Liverpool and Malta.

STEAMER REPORT.

GALLE, 18th October, 4-20 P.M.—H. M. S. Glasgow from Seychelles arrived.

DAILY IMPORTS.—17TH OCTOBER.

FROM LONDON.

Tiverton, 21 cases candles, Hassam Allarukia; 53 cases window glass, Curimjee Tejbhoy; 25 cases toys, and 200 cases vinegar, Mahomed Putta.

Lumley Castle (s), 2 cases paper and envelopes, and 1 case quilts, Hajee Jeewa Abdoola; 4 cases gold thread, 1 case silver lamitta ingle reel, and 2 cases haberdashery, &c., Byramjee Shapoorjee & Co.; 42 cases champagne, Bomanjee Manockjee Punthakey; 4 cases haberdashery and magnifying glasses, 1 case snuff boxes, 1 case spectacles, 1 case combs, 1 case glassware, 1 case mazine glasses, and 1 case perfumery, Jan Mahomed Lutiff.

18TH OCTOBER.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Sir Walter Scott, 40 packages glassware, and 3 crates earthenware Fukirjee Pestonjee.

FROM LONDON.

Cospatrick, 50 cases brandy, Jemsetjee Nowrojee.

Tiverton, 125 cases window glass, Myabhoy Mossabhoy; 5 bale paper, Hajee Abdool Shaik Ludha.

Lumley Castle (s), 20 kegs paints, Cursetjee and Eduljee; 3 case cochineal, Dewchund Nemidass; 100 cases geneva, A. As Fernandes.

British Statesman, 50 cases cognac, Cutler, Palmer & Co.

DAILY EXPORTS.—17TH OCTOBER.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Cathay (s), 42 bales cotton, A. N. Mahomed; 40 bales cotton Manickchund Madan & Co.; 174 bales cotton, Doongursedass Goolraj; 58 bundles horns, Rehimoobhoy Khimjee; 100 bales cotton, H. Bomanjee, Touche & Co.; 27 bales cotton, Hurnaron Manockram; 4 bundles horns, and 7 bundles hides, Woomer Hoosin; 31 bales cotton, Ragowjee Bhooja; 50 bales wool, Jaitha Vurria.

Peshawur (s), 40 bales wool, B. Bhawanbhoy; 22 bales cotton Khimjee Walljee; 53 bales wool, Soonderjee Damodhur.

FOR LONDON.

Cathay (s), 8 cases M. of P. shells, Cassumbhoy Nanjee; 225 bags linseed, Merwanjee Nusserwanjee; 115 bundles hides, S. A. Essoofbhoy; 22 cases fishmaws; 80 bundles deer horns, and 44 bundles hides, Laduck Dattoo; 3 bundles E. teeth, Mamanjee Khanbhoy; 7 cases shawls, Saifdeen Goolamhussan; 8 bundles hides and skins, C. Jeewajee; 50 bundles hides, F. Cassumbhoy; 2 cases shawls, H. Gopalray; 100 bundles hides, J. Peerbhoy; 23 packages coffee, H. A. Esmael & Co.; 5 cases cardamoms, S. Durvesh; 8 bundles hides, S. A. Essoofally; 37 bundles skins, Soomar Abdoola & Co.; 11 bales hides Vessambhoy Ebram & Co.

Peshawur (s), 5,200 bundles coir yarn, G. Damjee; 40 bales coir yarn, H. O. Chiganee.

18TH OCTOBER.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Cathay (s), 65 bales wool, Purmanund Purbhoodass; 5 bales cotton, Rampurtab Caloorara; 20 cases M. of P. shells, Stearn Hobart & Co.; 576 bundles coir yarn, S. S. Narrelwala.

Peshawur (s), 7,100 bundles coir yarn, Girdhurdass Dewjee; 100 bales cotton, Lallbhoy Purbhoodass; 45 bales cotton, Munsookbhoy Bhagoobhoy; 130 bales cotton, Bhimjee Samjee & Co.

FOR LONDON.

Cathay (s), 187 pieces E. teeth, Moorjeebhoy Ganjee; 68 bundles hides, Nensee Ganjee; 134 bundles hides, W. Nicol & Co.; 78 bundles hides, Dhunjibhoy Ragoo; 20 cases shawls, Sir Charles Forbes & Co.; 10 cases shawls, Moorlidher Mohunlall; 12 cases shawls, Ragoonath Nundlall; 94 bundles koolfa, C. Narrondass; 3 cases gum, G. H. Currimbhoy; 74 bundles hides, J. Peerbhoy; 1 box shawl, D. Ruttonsey; 10 bales skins, F. M. H. Arub.

Peshawur (s), 540 bales coir yarn, Mooljee Jetta; 21 cases M. of P. shells, Bharmull Passoo.

FOR SYDNEY.

Behar (s), 32 boxes tea, Forbes & Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Hydaspes (s), 80 bales twist, E. Noordin & Co.; 60 bales twist and 32 chests M. opium, Eduljee Framjee & Co.; 403 chests M. opium, David Sassoon & Co.; 48 bales twist, D. G. Hoosen & Co.; 96 bales cotton, F. Amejbhoy; 90 bales cotton, R. Alladinbhoy; 8 chests M. opium, Ramdass Khimjee; 2 chests M. opium, F. Nusserwanjee; 57 chests M. opium, N. J. Abram; 15 chests M. opium, N. Mooltanchund; 78 bales cotton, F. Cassombhoy; 80 bales twist, R. Alladinbhoy; 156 bales cotton, Finlay Scott & Co.; 14 chests M. opium, C. Bomanjee; 6 chests M. opium, M. Manockjee & Co.; 55 chests M. opium, D. C. Tatta; 34 chests M. opium, N. Joravermul; 11 chests M. opium, S. Dowlutram.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Hydaspes (s), 52 chests M. opium, E. J. Abraham; 16 bags linseed, Peel Cassel & Co.; 18 chests M. opium, C. Bomanjee & Co.; 30 chests M. opium, G. Singanee; 10 chests M. opium, A. B. Mody & Co.

WEATHER REPORTS.

CARWAR, 18th Oct., 5 P.M.—Weather fine, wind west, thermometer 84, barometer 29·98.

TUTICORIN, 18th Oct., 5 P.M.—Weather fine, wind south-east, thermometer 86, barometer 29·81.

VINGORLA, 18th Oct., 6 P.M.—Weather cloudy, wind west, thermometer 86.

CANNANORE, 18th Oct., 7 P.M.—Weather cloudy wind south-west, thermometer 77, barometer 30·040.

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—OCTOBER 18.

Iredell, Captain, 20th Regiment Native Infantry, from leave, from England.

Boulderson, Captain, 68th Light Infantry, on leave, from Poona.

Young, Captain, Bengal Staff Corps, from furlough, from England.

Cadell, Major, Bengal Staff Corps, from furlough, from England.

Hemans, Lieutenant, Madras Cavalry, from furlough, from England.

Howard, Captain, 37th Foot, from furlough, from England.

Strutt, Major, Staff Corps, from leave, from Poona.

Duff, Surgeon Major, R. A., from leave, from Poona.

DEPARTURES.—OCTOBER 18.

Mant, Captain, Royal Artillery, on furlough, to Ahmedabad.

Alexander, Lieutenant-Colonel, 1st Sind Horse, to rejoin, to Jacobabad.

Church, Major, Madras Staff Corps, to rejoin, to Madras.

Murray, Surgeon, Madras Medical Department, to rejoin, to Madras.

Style, Surgeon Major, Indian Medicial Department, on duty, to Kurrachee.

Sargeaunt, Lieutenant, Public Works Department, on leave, to Matheran.

MADRAS GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(*Fort St. George Gazette*, Oct. 15.)

The undermentioned officers have obtained leave of absence from their stations :—

Mr. L. R. Burrows, Acting Head Asst. to the Collr. and Mag. of Tanjore, for two years, to proceed to Europe on furlough.

Mr. T. Marden, B. A., Inspr. of Schools, 5th Div., for one year to proceed to Europe on furlough.

The Right Hon. the Govr. in Council has been pleased to make the following appointments:—

Mr. William Molle Cadell, to be Civil and Session Judge of Madura, but to continue to act as Collr. and Mag. and Agent at Tanjore during the absence of Mr. Morris on leave, or until further orders.

Mr. John Dalrymple Goldingham, to be Civil and Session Judge of Nellore.

Mr. Philip Perceval Hutchins, to act as Civil and Session Judge of Madura during the employment of Mr. Cadell on other duty, or until further orders.

Mr. James William Best, to act as Civil and Session Judge of Bellary during the absence of Mr. L. Forbes on leave, or until further orders.

Mr. Francis Henry Woodroffe, to act as Judge of the Court of Small Causes at Madura during the employment of Mr. H. P. Gordon on other duty, or until further orders.

Mr. H. Richardson, Depy. Collr. in charge of the Treasury Godavery District, to be Registrar of Godavery.

Mr. William Henry Glenny, to be Asst. to the Collr. and Mag of Tanjore, and to act as Head Asst. in that District during the employment of Mr. McCarthy on other duty, or until further orders.

The undermentioned officers are permitted to proceed to Europe :—

Lt.-Col. G. F. Pearson, S. C., Conservator of Forests, North-West Provinces, Officiating Inspr-Genl. of Forests, on furlough on private affairs, for two years.

Surgeon W. F. Davis, M.D, F.R.C.S, Medical Officer at Coonoor, on furlough on urgent private affairs for six months.

POSTAL NOTICES.

DEPARTURE OF OCEAN MAILS.

	Date.	Mail closes.	After-packet.
United Kingdom	Oct. 21	5-30 P.M.	6-30 P.M.
Kurrachee	,, 25	11 A.M.	12 A.M.
Persian Gulf via Kurrachee	,, 25	11 A.M.	12 A.M.
China	,, 22	3 P.M.	No after packet.
Australia	,, 19	3 P.M.	No after packet.
Mauritius, Reunion, &c.	,, 28	5-30 P.M.	6-30 P.M.

OVERLAND MAIL.

The Overland Mail Steamers of the P. and O. S. N. Company leave Bombay every Monday at 6-30 P.M.

Letters will be received at the General Post Office up to 5-30 P.M.

Newspapers, Books, and Patterns, up to 3 P.M.

Registered Letters up to 2 P.M.

Late letters, if fully prepaid by means of stamps in respect both of postage and of late letter fee (4 annas each), will be received at the Pier Post Office from 5-30 to 6-30 P.M.

The latest hour for posting Overland covers at the several Branch Post Offices will be 1-30 P.M.

The subjoined Table shows the dates of departure of Overland Mail Steamers from Bombay during the year 1872. The hour of the steamer departure is 6-30 P.M. :—

Monday	Oct. 21	Monday	Nov. 25
,,	,, 28	,,	Dec. 3
,,	Nov. 4	,,	,, 10
,,	,, 11	,,	,, 17
,,	,, 18	,,	,, 24
		,,	,, 31

POSTAGE BY THE BRINDISI ROUTE.

The Postage rates chargeable on Correspondence forwarded "via Brindisi," to the United Kingdom, or places served through the United Kingdom, are as follows :—

For the United Kingdom.

Each Letter per ½ ounce—annas 8.

Each Newspaper per 4 ounces—annas 2.

Each Book or Pattern Packet not exceeding one ounce—1 anna and 4 pie; not exceeding 2 ounces—annas 2, 8 pies; not exceeding 4 ounces—annas 4, 8 pies; every additional 4 ounces—annas 4 8 pies.

The full prepayment of Correspondence forwarded via Brindisi is optional and all covers not fully prepaid will, unless specially marked by the senders for transmission by any other route and conforming to its conditions, be forwarded via Southampton.

CHINA AND AUSTRALIAN MAILS.

The subjoined Table shows the dates of departure of China and Australian Mail Steamers from Bombay during the year 1872 :—

CHINA MAILS LEAVE BOMBAY ON

	At 3 P.M.		At 3 P.M.
Tuesday	Oct. 22	Tuesday	Dec. 17
,,	Nov. 5	,,	,, 31
,,	,, 19		1873
,,	Dec. 3	,,	Jan. 1

AUSTRALIAN MAILS LEAVE BOMBAY ON

	At 3 P.M.		At 3 P.M.
Saturday	Oct. 19	Saturday	Nov. 14
		,,	Dec. 6

MAILS TO MAURITIUS.

In supersession of Postal Circular No. 11, dated 26th January 1872, and Erratum, dated 2nd February 1872, it is notified that the dates on which Regular and Supplemental Mails will be made up are as given below :—

The dates of departure from Bombay of the Supplemental Mails are in consonance with the Time Table of the Messageries Maritimes Company, but as sometimes the French Mail Steamers leave Aden for the Mauritius before the dates given in the Time Table, the Indian Postal Department will not be responsible for any delay which the correspondence forwarded by that portunity may sustain at Aden.

REGULAR MAILS.		SUPPLEMENTAL MAILS.	
Monday	Oct. 28	Monday	Oct. 4
,,	Nov. 25	,,	Nov. 7
,,	Dec. 23	,,	Dec. 3
		,,	,, 23

THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

THE following are now the uniform rates of subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* both for town and up-country subscribers :—

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THE shape of the *Bombay Gazette Overland Summary* is now similar to that of the *Pall Mall Budget*. Residents in distant parts of India will find the *Gazette Summary* a convenient Weekly Paper of Bombay and general news. It contains all the Government Orders, Civil and Military, from the official *Gazettes*; specially-written Money and Commercial Market and Freight Reports; Leading Articles on the principal topics of discussion in India; and all the Local and General Intelligence of the Week.

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Per Annum	Rs. 10 0 0
Per Copy	,, 0 4 0

TO RESIDENTS OF POONA.

RESIDENTS of Poona may obtain the *Bombay Gazette* DAILY at Messrs. TREACHER & Co.'s, or MESSRS. D. S. KEMP & Co.'s, POONA, price, 4 annas. Also, on Tuesday the INDIAN EDITION of the *Bombay Gazette Overland Summary*, containing all the news of the week, the Telegrams received from Europe during the week, and the Special London Correspondence, Political, Commercial, and Sporting, published in the Daily *Bombay Gazette*.

BOMBAY, BARODA, and CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

PASSENGERS and PARCELS under two Bengal maunds can now be CONVEYED in ONE DAY between BOMBAY and SURAT, crossing in boats the Par River.

Trains are now running between Bombay and Surat, and Surat and Ahmedabad, as follows, calling at all Stations :—

	Mad. Time.		Mad. Time
Bombay	Dep. 7-30 A.M.	Ahmedabad	Dep. 8-15 A.M.
Surat	Arr. 7-45 P.M.	Surat	Arr. 5-15 P.M.
Surat	Dep. 8-30 A.M.	Surat	Dep. 8-15 A.M.
Ahmedabad	Arr. 5-25 P.M.	Bombay	Arr. 8-20 P.M.

J. R. DUXBURY,
Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 19th October 1872.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENT.

A VOICE.—Even after reading your second letter, we think it unnecessary to publish anything further on the subject, as attention has already been called to it.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS ONE RUPEE, AND THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

BIRTHS.

JONES—October 17th, at Malabar Hill, the wife of Colonel Jenkin Jones, R. E., of a daughter.

McKOY—October 12th, at Bassim, West Berar, the wife of W. T. McKoy, of a daughter.

WALLIS—October 10th, at Mangalore, the wife of Henry Wallis, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

MELVIN—BADGER—October 17th, at St. Thomas's Cathedral, Bombay, by the Rev. Archdeacon W. Maule, George Melvin, son of the late Sergeant Major G. Melvin, of the Bombay Sappers and Miners, to Miss Eliza Badger.

DEATH.

MERRITT—October 18th, at Bandora, Francis, the beloved infant son of J. H. Merritt, Esq., aged 14 months.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

BEAMES—October 13th, at Balasore, the wife of John Beames, C.S., of a daughter.

PARSICK—October 14th, at Meerut, the wife of Mr. J. H. Parsick, of a son.

SHEPHERD—October 5th, at Woodlands, Travancore, the wife of F. S. Shepherd, Esq., Royal Engineers, prematurely, of twin sons.

TIERNEY—October 8th, at Ferozepore, the wife of Major E. Tierney, R. A., of a son.

MARRIAGES.

BREWER—PHILLIPS—October 14th, at Agra, Wm. J. Brewer, Esq., S. P. and D. Railway, to Louisa Georgianna Phillips, third daughter of the late Captain P. Cowley, Bombay Army.

NICOL-WAUCHE—SHEPHERD—October 8th, at St. Andrew's Church, Allahabad, by the Rev. J. W. Lillie, J. Nicol-Wauche, Sergeant, Ordnance Department, to Eliza Evelyn, youngest daughter of Conductor Chas. Shepherd, D. P. W.

DEATHS.

ARMSTRONG—October 10th, at Peshawur, of cholera, Captain Charles Edward Armstrong.

HILL—October 5th, at Calcutta, of diptheria, Lena Mary Winston, the dearly beloved child of Mr. and Mrs. James Hill.

SHEPHERD—October 7th, at Woodlands, Travancore, Frederick Gordon, aged 2 days, and on the 8th, Robert Savile, aged 3 days, twin sons of F. S. Shepherd, Esq., Royal Engineers.

The Daily "BOMBAY GAZETTE," *and the* "BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY," *are filed for reference in the Intelligence Department, Indian Court, International Exhibition, Kensington.*

ALL MONEY ORDERS, CHEQUES, and other Remittances sent to this office, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

The Bombay Gazette.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 19, 1872.

WE have before us a pamphlet entitled "Modern War," being a lecture delivered at the United Service Institution of India at Simla very lately by Major Arthur Cory, Bengal Staff Corps; Lord Napier of Magdala in the chair. The lecturer, who has a remarkable command of the English language, after explaining that it is the force of *aggression*, which is inborn in the whole human race, which generates war, goes so far as to state that "It is peace, and not war "that is exceptional and abnormal; peace, not "war, that is unnatural and artificial;" and that it is the invisible agent of force alone, called the "majesty of the law," that keeps our passions in check. The Peace Party is his *bête noir*. At Exeter Hall he would be at a decided discount. He ascribes the Russian war to the peace party having interviewed the Emperor Nicholas, and assured him that England, being convinced of the sinfulness of war, never meant fighting, and suggests a mission which these gentlemen would possibly not have accepted with equal readiness, if any logician had addressed them in the following words—"At this era of civilization, it is a re"proach to us all to suppose that the rights of "property are not in themselves so sacred as to "require no protection save their own inviola"bility; it is your duty to point this out to a "mistaken world; go therefore to the dens of "St. Giles, and visit the worthy citizens, who "were once known as thieves and burglars, ad"jure them to believe that you and the munici"pal authorities, and indeed all intelligent "men, are satisfied that there is no one who is "not quite above suspicion of coveting any"thing not legally his own; that it is univer"sally acknowledged that the days of knocking "a man down, stamping on his face with hob"nails, and squeezing his throat till he is all but "strangled, with the sordid desire of abstracting "his watch or his purse, have all passed away; "that you are happy to inform them, that owing "to general enlightenment, the time has arrived "when that relic of a barbarous age, the cudgel, "is to be utterly abolished, when the rough and "rude minions of a dark and bygone antiquity, "the police and their disgraceful weapon the "bludgeon, are done away with as no longer to "be tolerated by common sense and the gentle "wisdom of modern times"—it is probable, he thinks, that under these circumstances, the thought might have occurred to them that the hungry men they [illegible] addressing might perhaps be tempted [illegible] the absence of the familiar but conten[illegible]ardians of the streets, to attempt a b[illegible] the peace. That *peace* seems to be th[illegible] lecturer's pet aversion. He prints i[illegible] terms the "horrors of peace"! For i[illegible]e the following slightly rhapsodical [illegible] Has peace "no victims? For one brigh[illegible]liment of "happy childhood struck d[illegible] in the "narrative of 'The Batt[illegible]Dorking,' "by the bolts of war, [illegible] think "you, are blighted unde[illegible]ws of "the broad wings of peace[illegible]gain—"Oppression and pain, hope[illegible]and "prolonged and fruitless agony, bodily and "mental anguish, poverty, starvation, cruelty, "and wickedness, that in this our day of boast"ed prosperity debase the minds, torture the "bodies, and deface and brutalize the features "of men, these influences are born of peace, and "their offspring are seen in the squalid hordes "that throng chiefly the cities which have never "been touched by hostile shot. It is the "rapacity, the shameless greed, which springs "up in the artificial society of peace in the souls "of those who give themselves up to the lust "for wealth that turns this fair earth to hell for "crowds of hapless human beings. Consider these "things and then sit in judgment on the acts of "war."

Major Cory, after alluding to our national characteristic of the delight in taking life, quoting the phrase put into an Englishman's mouth by the foreigner—"It's a fine day, let's go and "kill some things," remarks that it is the same from the peer to the labourer, from Hurlingham to Bermondsey, whether the victims be pigeons or sparrows. He allows however that it is the sort of spirit that has gained for England the position that she holds, but the point he wishes the nation to appreciate is that the very pluck and stolid bravery that has made us what we are, has depreciated in its value as a means of winning battles since the introduction of long range fire arms. As he holds that a rifle which shoots accurately up to very many hundred yards is quite as effective in the hands of a good shot, who may not be possessed with much animal courage, as in the hands of the bravest marksman in the army. If this idea be accepted as a dogma, it is time we set about devising some plan whereby our numerically weak army can meet on more equal terms the legions that are certain to be opposed to us should we take the field on the continent of Europe, as it is quite evident that if our fire be divergent and the fire poured on to us by the enemy convergent, we must come off second best. Superiority in ability would of course give our troops so great an advantage that *numbers* might not be of such importance, and to obtain this it is well worth the consideration of the Home authorities whether some system of mounted Infantry could not be organized—we do not mean making our foot into horse soldiers, but mounting some regiments on ponies or undersized horses, whereby flank movements might be executed at double the pace practicable by the enemy, treble marches made, and the men brought into action fresh. This plan has been advocated by abler pens than ours, and we trust that its great advantage will be sufficiently appreciated before very long to lead to its adoption.

But to return to Major Cory and his warlike notions. He is of opinion that we should "aver "boldly that war may not only be necessary but "right," and that it is the duty of every man to qualify as a soldier who has health and strength, in order that the spirit and perception of England may be roused "to the peril in which she "now stands." Our wealth, he says, adds to, or is one of the chief causes of, our peril, as liable to rouse the cupidity of the nations who would like some of it; and he urges that our strength is not equal to the protection of our vast possessions. Russia and America are the powers that come under the lecturer's cold grey eye as likely to be troublous; as from their proximity to our Indian and Canadian possessions he considers, that in the event of England's embroilment in any war, one or other of our neighbours is pretty certain to attempt "an "aggrandisement of territory at our expense." In the event of conflict nearing England's shores, he regards the recall of a great portion of the British troops garrisoning India as inevitable, and to remedy this evil proposes two measures to choose from, viz., either the occupation of Egypt, in order to keep up our present rather attenuated line of communication, or the localisation of the Army of India. We are afraid Major Cory has been born just one half century before the age he lives in. That either, or rather both of the measures he advocates are most desirable few people will deny. But we missed our chance of the first in 1856 after the Crimean War, and to attempt it now would lead to words with the autocrat of all the Russians, if not, with Bismarck, whose ideas about the balance of power might be interfered with; the second measure would hardly meet with the approval of Mr. Cardwell in the interests of the military estimates, coupled with those of the British tax-payer. As to the fact of the great number of British regiments of the line being paid for out of Indian revenues that is quite a stock apology with every War Minister, when he condescends to explain to the nation the necessity for the increase of our standing army, or its retention at its present strength; his argument being that England possesses plenty of British soldiers to repel the invader, as they can be recalled in a wonderfully short time from the East, and in the meantime they cost the imperial revenues nothing. The introduction of a scheme organising a local European army for the East Indies, although a source of additional strength to India at no increased cost, or rather at a very decreased cost, as the little item of sea transport might almost be cut out of the financial member's budget, would of course be a source of a very considerable addition to the home army estimates. These are days of peace, yet our Commander-in-Chief has expressed his opinion pretty strongly against the withdrawal of a single British soldier from India, therefore in the event of an European war, when it would be to the interest of aggressive neighbours to attempt to aggrandise, we more than ever require the services of what is apparently looked on as our minimum necessary force; yet in the event of any serious complication in Europe, we should probably find India denuded of half its present European garrison.

Major Cory in the form of a parable describes our policy from the breaking out of the mutiny to the present day. He says—"Here in India "was planted a noble tree, rich in blossom and "in fruit, and a storm came, so that the tree "bowed beneath it." He then goes on to tell how those came by, who owned the ground on which the great tree lay, and seeing that the roots had been torn out of the ground, some attempted to prop the tree up and to cover the roots, so that they might strike down again, and renew their hold. But others said, "We must cut away "these ungainly roots and smoothen the broken "ground; there is yet fruit enough on the "branches for us, and the tree has vitality suffi"cient to *last our time*." "And they set to work, "and they cut the roots close and trim, and grew "flowering creepers and parasite plants round "the great stem, and they filled up the holes in "the ground, and covered them with turf like "the graves they were, and everything looked "green and smooth and smiling, and for a while "the life in the tree still maintained on high the "great branches which were full of blossom and "fruit." The lecturer deplores the non-existence in the present days of the many rooted ties which bound the old Company's servants to the county of their adoption, and views the new state of things as being one of "unmixed evils, and "fraught with peril, as we are cutting the "roots away, and planting no tree to take the "place of that which is perishing;" mutual regard between the English officers and native army having become "little more than a tra"dition." That the same state of things is establishing itself between the new style of Civilian and the province he administers, many men, whose opinions are valuable, have admitted. There is sufficient truth in these views of the state of India to claim serious attention for them. Whatever may be the cause, and wherever the blame may lie, it can scarcely be denied that of late years the English power in India has scarcely risen to the circumstances of the new time.

NOTE OF THE DAY.

THE following letter on Reckless Expenditure may serve to illustrate how the present state of Bombay strikes a comparative stranger to this city who recently passed through it :—

I was sorry to see Bombay Harbour so barren of ships. The "thousand masts" I used to notice must have gone elsewhere, and taken the trade, too, elsewhere. I can only regret, without being able to account for a disappearance, which has a gloomy effect, even on me, a stranger; but still there is one matter which is probably telling on the trade of Bombay. I allude to the reckless expenditure of the Indian Governments on the Public Works, they call by courtesy, or self-will, "reproductive;" such as Railways, Reclamations, Irrigation schemes, and so forth. Now of course Bombay feels more or less the 1¾ millions we have to pay yearly to make up the guaranteed interest, but on the other hand the benefit of the main lines is to Bombay extreme, and worth far more than the cost.

But what are we to say to the Reclamations? To the Elphinstone property, for instance. We pay £40,000 a year for it, meaning the Elphinstone property, whatever the word "property" may mean. And for what? For the Elphinstone property! There seems no other answer. It does no good to anybody, and we pay £40,000 a year to derive no benefit whatever. Such is mercantile skill. I mean in Bombay of course. [Our correspondent should have said *governmental* skill.]

Truly we are hardly growing wiser in our generation, though perhaps becoming simpler and more confiding. We actually pay £40,000 a year for nothing, and continue our sublime trust in Governments. Perhaps we may be relapsing into the comfortable position of benighted coolies, who quite require the rod of a paternal Government. But I may confess, for my part, I should prefer a clever stern tyrant, like the Greeks of old, and not of all things in the world a member of the Bombay Council. Everybody to their tastes, but I couldn't stand him. What are we to get for our £40,000 a year? Not Mr. Ormiston's schemes for the reclamation of Bombay harbour, surely!! That would be too absurd! Actually to pay £40,000 for a few years for nothing, and then, tired of paying for nothing, to pay perhaps double the sum, or £80,000 a year, to fill up our harbour, and convey what remains of our trade to everlasting smash. If I buy a house, I buy it for some reason. Everybody, however reckless, in private life considers it as well to have some object in incurring expenditure. So I buy a house for my grandmother to live in, or for a younger and more attached party. But the Government seems to have bought the Elphinstone property for nobody, and having bought it, they have not the smallest idea what to do with it. What a Chamber of Commerce it is to suffer these things! What a Government to ask merchants to pay two millions for a bargain they don't want, and for which two lacs is too much! But you have playful ways in Bombay.

The Bombay Government has, or I may quite fairly say *had*, as bad a taste for expenditure as Mrs. Gamp had for liquor. Government only wished the public purse left on the "chimley piece," in order to put its hand in it "when so disposed." And yet people whose income is derived from business allow their business to be thwarted by, what I should prefer to call, things of sorts.

Another question which indirectly oppresses the trade of Bombay is that of Irrigation. Millions of pounds sterling are being spent on Irrigation, or rather on schemes which *do not* result in Irrigation, and which are nothing, except as regards their cost, (a painful subject!) but the happy fancies of a dream. And for those millions, spent on fancies, the trade of Bombay has to pay its share of the interest: rather an unhappy thought, but true.

How can these irrigation schemes pay? Suppose, I import a million dozens of beer, and nobody wants them; is it wise for me to remark—"This beer costs me three rupees a dozen laid down in my godowns, and it should sell, looking to the market value of beer, at 4½ rupees a dozen. So I make 50 per cent." But still, if nobody wants my beer, I lose the prime cost; my 50 per cent. is a myth; and I pay the piper. So with regard to the water for irrigation. Suppose I calculate that there is so much water; that through the Divine assistance it is available for immediate irrigation, therefore I need charge nothing at all for interest on the money I borrow to fetch it; that my canals do not leak a single drop; that I can build walls 100 feet high cheaper than the asses my friends can build walls two feet high; and finally, that I have only to supply water for every drop of it to be purchased by a community grateful unto me, a philanthropist.

But, again, suppose, as appears more likely, miracles do not happen now-a-days; suppose I cannot build 100 miles of canal in one day, and have to pay interest on a capital I borrow for years; suppose my canals leak after the silly fashion of every canal in the world, and so I lose a portion of the water; say my bunds 100 feet high cost me more than other asses' bunds which are only two feet high; and after all, suppose when I ask to supply the beer, I mean the water, nobody wants it; really, the money, barring the interest always tangible to the Bombay trade, will be wasted. The account may stand as follows:

To realize the fancies of a dream! charge ten millions sterling to the people of the presidency at 4 per cent. four hundred thousand pounds (£400,000) to be paid per annum until Kingdom come, Amen! Really the matter of reckless expenditure is very serious, and the *Bombay Gazette* should make for itself a real influence by opposing schemes, which however glittering, like the Carwar Railway, or Taptee Irrigation Scheme, will surely turn out delusive, and inflict the burden of their cost on trade and agriculture.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

SIR CHARLES WINGFIELD AT GRAVESEND,

LONDON, 18TH OCTOBER.

Sir Charles Wingfield, in addressing his constituents at Gravesend, advocated the greater attention of Parliament to Indian affairs, and enlarged upon the ultimate connection between the interests of England with her possessions in India.

There is a threatened lock-out of 50,000 colliers in Staffordshire.

LONDON, 17TH OCTOBER, AFT.

The Liverpool Cotton Market to-day closed quiet, but unchanged.

Fair Dhollera, 6⅛d.

The Bank of England Returns for the week ending yesterday show the following results :—

Reserve of Notes	£ 7,875,000	Dec.	£ 187,500
Bills discounted	£21,375,000	Dec.	£1,125,000
Bullion	£20,000,000	Dec.	£ 375,000

The Manchester Market has been very steady.

So many visitors arrived at Darjeeling during the holidays, that the local paper tells us godowns had to be fitted up for their accommodation.

THE building of the barracks in the new cantonments at Cabul has been commenced. They are to be completed before winter commences.

MAHARAJA SINDHIA, it is stated, intends to hold another camp of exercise for his troops after his return from Bombay. He travelled for some days lately through the country around his capital to select the most convenient site for the camp.

THE money, Rs. 840, collected at the offertories in the Madras churches on the day of thanksgiving for the recovery of the Prince of Wales, has been devoted to the General Hospital for the purchase of books, book-cases, pictures, &c. A ward in the hospital has also been named after the Prince of Wales.

THE Viceroy entered his camp at Umballa on Tuesday afternoon, a little before half-past five, accompanied by the various native princes and a number of civil and military officers, and with a brillant escort of two squadrons of the 20th Hussars, the Body-guard, and a battery of Royal Horse Artillery.

THE *Madras Athenæum* brings to the notice of the Madras Railway Company the fact that the company loses a considerable revenue by allowing the fuel cut from the hedges along the line to lie so as to be removed in immense quantities by the villagers; and next, that passengers in first class carriages are frequently put to great inconvenience from leakage through the roofs of the carriages.

WE (*Indian Daily News*) believe it is the intention of Government to cause periodical inspections to be made of the offices of the Military Finance Department, similar to those in force in the Civil and Public Works Departments. The Military Accountant-General will proceed to Bombay and Madras on this duty after the completion of his notes on the army expenditure of India for the last ten years, required by the House of Commons.

THE *Madras Times* concludes that "they are getting on in the Bombay Presidency" because "an Omnibus Company has been started between Rajpore and Saharunpore!" Is it possible that our contemporary believes those places to be in the Bombay Presidency? We may also take the occasion to inform our Madras contemporary that we have had an omnibus company in Bombay for years, which is eagerly patronised by the natives.

FROM the report of the Comptroller-General on the working of the Money Order system in India for the year ending 31st March 1872, we learn that the number of offices opened at the end of 1871-72 was 355, being 26 more than the number open at the end of 1870-71. 8,511 more orders were issued and 9,573 more orders were paid in 1871-72 than in 1870-71, but the amount received decreased from £1,305,592 to £1,251,412, or by £54,180, and the amount paid fell off from £1,299,762 to £1,255,749, or by £44,013. For the first time in the history of the department the amount paid has exceeded the amount received; but the excess was trifling (£4,337), and the amount received since the beginning of the system (£6,214,146) exceeds the amount paid (£6,166,756) by £47,390. The profits of 1871-72 (£6,618) are less than the profits of 1870-71 (£7,233) by £615. The falling off of business which has led to this decrease of profit occurred almost entirely in Lower Bengal, and is attributed to the extended facilities given for the use of currency notes for purposes of remittance.

MILITARY ITEMS.

THE French troops have been manœuvring round Paris and fighting sham battles, and we even hear of a bayonet charge where there were some men wounded on both sides, but not dangerously.—*Army and Navy Gazette.*

THE French have been obliged to purchase 6,000 horses for their Cavalry to make up for their recent losses, and they are still 2,000 short. Most of the animals lately imported came from Hungary and Austria, and a few from Spain and Russia. The estimates prevented the full complement of horses being purchased.

COLONEL RUSSELL, the Presidency paymaster, met with rather a severe accident last evening. While returning from his office in the Fort, and about opposite the Club, the horse in his carriage seems to have bolted. The Colonel jumped out, but unfortunately fell on his head, and sustained a concussion of the brain. It is hoped that no serious injury has been done, but Colonel Russell has been severely shaken.—*Madras Times*, Oct. 16.

SOME curious experiments with dynamite have just been made at Mont Souris, where amongst other things accomplished by that powerful explosive substance, a twelve-pounder was smashed without being blown into splinters. It is, therefore, supposed that dynamite can advantageously replace the implements hitherto used for spiking guns, though it is doubtful whether Cavalry would care to charge a battery carrying with it so dangerous an ingredient. Dynamite requires a shock to explode it, and a pound of it was dragged harmlessly through burning straw.—*Army and Navy Gazette.*

MILITARY LETTER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, 27TH SEPTEMBER.

THE Conservative press is loud in its condemnation of the late manœuvres, and some of the liberal journals chime in. Some say that as affecting our army they are useless; others raise the ratepayers howl as if Mr. Lowe, with his surplus which causes him to treat the Geneva award with contempt, would have to trouble them or their purses in discharging our autumnal military bill of say £150,000. In spite of "special correspondents," most of the daily papers wrote terrible trash of the movements, and not unfrequently sent accounts of manœuvres which never had been carried out, and described impossible battles. Generals, brigadiers and colonels were abused for mistakes which never occurred, and one-sided praise was lavished where it was not due. Now that the contending armies are broken up, and either safely back in quarters or on their homeward march, we have time for discussion, and the general conclusion arrived at amongst all ranks is the absolute reversal of tactics rendered imperative by the recent change of arms. There is not now a member of the old school who does not admit that our "thin red line" must be no longer our glory and our vaunt, that no longer can we parade, deploy, and march into the fight with long well-dressed surging lines and all the glory and circumstance of war, but has had brought home to him and allows the fact that war of the present day means that no man or horse must be exposed unnecessarily, and that the General who can so handle his guns and men as to make a sudden pounce on the foe, must win the day. A leader of armies must now stalk his enemy as carefully and patiently as an Athole Highlander circumvents a Stag Royal. Our leaders have not appeared slow in meeting the requirements of modern times, and some at least of them have shown they possess minds capable of handling large bodies of men in the face of, and armed with, killing rifles and artillery. Were the expense doubled and even quadrupled, the money spent in these home campaigns would be well laid out. The last month has brought to light innumerable weak points in our military system which, it is needless to say, had better be perfected in times of peace than found out when too late by the stern realities of war. Our whole system of drill, in respect of skirmishing especially, must be altered and the men carefully trained in the new and looser formations, before being asked to rehearse them before even a mimic enemy. Though some of the officers holding high rank have evinced their capacity for command, not a few are utterly incapable at present of so doing, and as the venerable master of tactics Von Moltke, has deigned to travel in search of further military information, it is not too much to ask that these gentlemen should study their profession, and if found incompetent, be forced to move on to make way for their betters. The advantages which ought to be derived from these manœuvres, by our young Generals especially, are oddly enough denied them. Many young efficient officers are obliged to decline the commands offered them on the score of expense! Now could this happen out of England? Are we to measure a General's head by the length of his purse? Yet so it seems. It is well known that the Duke of Cambridge had to cast about and make inquiries as to likely young leaders, possessed of independent means, who could afford to provide themselves with chargers and camp equipage to join the campaign. Was there ever such an anomaly? The temporary full pay of a general officer will hardly suffice to find a couple of good looking chargers, camp kit, the great wear and tear of uniform, and the inevitable expenses which he must incur. It has been suggested that the picked horses ridden by sergeants of cavalry regiments remaining at home should be taken, but likely enough commanding officers will do their utmost to oppose this. The Northerners murmur deeply against the partiality of the umpires, and this is much to be regretted. Wrong decisions were certainly on several occasions arrived at, but the fault should not be visited on the umpires, who as a body were for the most part really well fitted for their duties, but were not free agents. Hampered as they were by interference from head-quarters and other not over competent quarters, their office became at times a nullity.

There has been a good deal of unpleasant feeling caused by some severe strictures directed against the 19th Hussars. They landed from India in March 1870, and after being stationed two months at Canterbury, went to Brighton, where they do not appear to have contracted that perfect state of discipline and efficiency in drill possessed by the 10th, 13th and other regiments. It is generally allowed that a regiment returning from India requires a year or two of Aldershot schooling, but it can hardly be urged as an excuse, as it has been, for the inferiority in appearance and discipline of this regiment that the Queen of Watering Places is not exactly the station adapted for licking a corps into shape. The fact is the 19th should have been sent to Aldershot as soon as it landed, considering the peculiar circumstances under which the regiment was raised, and that hitherto all its service has been foreign. The fault lies with the authorities and not with the corps, and no doubt in the Autumn of 1873 we shall see it as smart as any in Baker's very crack brigade.

As yet it is not finally determined what staff officers of the Artillery shall be made supernumerary, but the delay need give the gunners no anxiety, for the authorities are in consultation and the matter will not be allowed to fall through. Several general questions have cropped up at the last moment, which have, for the moment, hindered the progress of arrangements. The steps will be gazetted before many days.

The sad tale, each overland mail brings us, of the ravages committed by cholera amongst our European troops in India, is causing painful attention and has called for many suggestions. A false "penny wise and pound foolish" financial economy appears to me to be, in a great measure, at the bottom of the immense loss we suffer when cholera rears its hateful head, and men, women and children die miserably. Hindoo Rao used to say that, were he master of British regiments, he would keep them all in the hills, feed them well, and when they were wanted in the plains he would send them down on elephants, on horses, in [illegible] carriages and palanquins, to slip them like the [illegible] ing cheetah is at the black buck. The Mahratta Minister was in the main right. Doubtless it is undeniable that by far the greater portion of our British forces must be stationed in the plains, but there is no reason why one and all of the unhealthy stations should not be abandoned. A deficit will be put forward as a reason why the cost should not be incurred, but I reply without hesitation that no expense should be spared to ensure the health of our English, Scotch and Irish soldiers, upon whose readiness to take the field, in fair weather or foul, at a moment's notice, depends the stability of our rule. The majority of the stations now occupied by our troops have no strategic value one to another. They were taken up years and years ago, before our frontiers extended themselves far away into the north-west, and the system, if there ever was one, is not out of gear. How many hundreds of gallant fellows were sacrificed at Cawnpore before those lines were deserted, how many more have been thrown away at Neemuch and Meean Meer, and what a tale the Ditch church-yards tell of unfortunate Europeans cooped up in Fort William? The fact that Lord Strathnairn's recommendation to lay out and keep up regimental gardens, to institute industrial schools and workshops have, under the laudable and energetic promotion of the officers, rendered a marked improvement in the general health of troops, only shows how much more can be done in the same way, but you must seek "freh fields and pastures new" to stamp out the fatal pestilence completely. Those stations which weaken the constitutions of the men and are not advantageous for defence of our possessions against either an internal or a foreign foe should be abandoned. As many men as possible should be stationed in the hills in health-preserving climates, coming down regularly into the plains in November, there to be put through a protracted series of extended manœuvres. Regiments occupying stations in the plains should move frequently, a hill trip being invariably accorded to those who had occupied trying enervating garrisons. I believe the late lamented Viceroy and Lord Napier of Magdala were agreed as to the desirableness of constituting as many hill stations as the peculiar conformation of the lower Himalayas would permit, and a new station, I am informed, was commenced at Raneekhet half way between Mussourie and Simla. Mount Aboo, Kumaon and Nynee Tal might be utilized in like manner. Why should Matheran be a preserve for Bombay merchants and shopkeepers, and could not the troops at Ahmedabad summer on Tongar Hill? Throughout India there are hills with an ample supply of water and fuel, on which fully 25,000 men could be stationed well above fever level, and which should be utilized at once. Enervated, impaired constitutions succumb readily to epidemic. Abandon all useless unhealthy stations without loss of time and that alone will diminish the mortality, whilst a frequent "relief" march to the mountains would keep the whole army in sound health. With colliers drinking *Jules Mumm* or *Fleur de Sillery* at half a guinea a bottle and sending their families to the sea-side, and labourers in general getting better wages than a captain of dragoons, the recruiting market is not overstocked, as that usually favourite corps, the Royal Marines, can tell. General Blumenthal, next to Moltke, the greatest tactician in the German army, has been appointed by the King of Denmark a Commander of the order of the Dannebrog. It was in connection with the capture of the Dannewerke that Blumenthal first earned military fame. It seems odd that the defeated King should thus decorate his conqueror, unless the recent peace manœuvres of the three emperors at Berlin have decided something satisfactory to Denmark in settlement of the North Schleswig question. It is stated in well-informed circles that America, Holland, Austria and Germany have expressed a wish that the principle of inviolability of private property at sea during war should be generally recognized and be placed under the sanction of the European powers. This arrangement should suit England. The general results of the new arrangements for reorganizing the German artillery are these. The complete separation of the field artillery from the artillery of the fortresses, the division of the commands among a large number of officers, and the special adaptation of the regiments to the particular services expected of them by the grouping and distribution of the batteries according to their kind. It ought not to be forgotten that part of the reorganization scheme, and I suspect the most essential part, is the creation of thirty new batteries. The French Officers, the Duke D'Auerstadt and staff who came here to visit us during the manœuvres were shown over the Spithead forts and dined in the evening with Viscount Templeton, K.C.B., commanding the South-Western District.

Mr. Reed, described by the *Constitutionel* as formerly member of the English admiralty, has been asked by the German Government to undertake the organization of the German fleet and the supervision of the defensive fortifications in the Baltic and North Sea. The appointments thus offered were worth a salary of, it is stated, 500,000 francs a year. The distinguished English Engineer has declined the offer of the Imperial German Government. Some difficulty has unexpectedly cropped up, and it is probable that the Emperor William will not be able to return Emperor Alexander's visit. At Berlin, the German Officers on being presented to the Czar kissed his hands, but the Russian Officers stoutly declare that, as it is only the custom with them to kiss their Empress's fair hand once in the year, they will not pay that compliment to man living. Kaiser William declines to visit St. Petersburgh unless his fist be subjected to a process of ostentation by Russian military lips—so there the matter rests for the present.

The new system of lighting ships with gas manufactured from oil, invented by Messrs. J. T. B. Porter and Co., Lincoln, London, and Glasgow, is attracting much attention in naval circles, and might, in an oil-producing country like India, be introduced into barracks and upcountry stations. I have sent you a notice from the architect on the subject. The trial with the turret of the Glatton has shown that the Hotspur's turret is on a wrong principle not sufficiently strong, and that a revolving turret is far better than a fixed one. The Hotspur's is fixed, and the huge gun revolves with the whole floor on which it stands. She has therefore been brought round from Davenport to have a revolving turret substituted, and she has been paid off. The castings for and setting up of the most ponderous steam hammer in the world for the Royal Gun Factories at Woolwich still continue, and when the whole structure is complete, the manufacture of Woolwich Infants will go on at an increased rate. Perhaps ere long we shall be able to spare you an armament of these weapons for Colaba Oyster Rock and the middle Ground Batteries. The anvil block was cast last Friday in the Dial Square of the Royal Arsenal. The weight of metal used in the casting was 103 tons, which was first collected from a number of furnaces in three immense receptacles, and from them poured into a mould which had been carefully prepared below the level of the floor. It is calculated that this casting will not get cool for a month or two, although our present weather is cooling enough and to spare, and in the meantime the last of the large plates used in the foundations will be cast, the weight of which will be about 98 tons. There will then remain only the anvil face to cast, a trifle of some 60 tons, and the hammer bed described minutely in my last, will be complete, its total weight down to the piles on which it rests being about 650 tons. The weight of the hammer itself—the falling mass which answers as the hammer head—will be 34 tons.

In Scotland "depot centres" are to be established at Greenland (for Edinburgh, Hamilton, Stirling, Dundee, Aberdeen, and Fort George). The carrying out of the scheme will of course have the effect of providing at the various "centres" permanent quarters for the depots of regiments which are serving abroad, instead of having them, as at present, attached to the head-quarters of other regiments, and it is also provided, as part of the scheme, that the staff of militia regiments, when the full force of these is not concentrated for annual

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 27 June, 2017

training, shall join and co-operate with the regulars in the training of recruits. A party of the Royal Engineers have been engaged in making a survey at Greenlaw and in drawing out plans on the additional buildings that they consider necessary, in order to its forming one of these depot centres. The first portion of the expenditure necessary to that account will be, it is stated, about £30,000.

Much indignation is felt in naval circles at the arbitrary dismissal of Captain Ross from the command of the coast guard-ship Favorite. On this vessel's return from a cruise lately, Admiral Randolph, one of the best and strictest officers we have, had occasion to make an unfavourable report as to her cleanliness. Forthwith the admiralty supersedes Captain Ross and names Captain Somerset to the command. The peculiar and thoughtless hardship of the case arises from the fact of Captain Ross having been allowed no opportunity of explanation, especially when the Admiral's difficulty of being pleased is so well known, for if everything went as Admiral Randolph would have it, our ships would be "perfection perfected." Captain Ross was only within a few months of obtaining his rank as Rear-Admiral. On leaving the ship, the officers and crew, with whom he was very popular, cheered him heartily and pointedly.

ROADS FROM BANDORA TO GHORE BUNDER.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I wish to draw the attention of the proper authority to the fact that the roads from Bandora up to Ghore Bunder are in a very bad state of metalling, so that poor Salsette people are losing their good bullocks, as the contractor has kept stones on both sides of the road, and it is very difficult for two carriages to pass each other, and many times a collision has taken place, but no notice is taken of this except in cases of serious accidents, and I hope the Deputy Collector or any of his assistants will enquire into the matter to put a stop to the bad state of the roads, as the Salsette people are suffering from the heavy burden of fees, such as toll fees and taxes, and the roads are in a ruinous state notwithstanding.

A SALSETTEWALLA.

Pahadee, 17th October.

THE JUTE TRADE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—It appears to me that jute might be cultivated in Western India and become one of our articles of export; either made up into gunny cloth or gunny bags, or exported in the fibre. There is, as people acquainted with commerce very well know, a very large demand for jute and jute butts both in England and the United States.

The following article on jute trade may be interesting to your readers, and may lead some of our despairing population to look about them in order to see if irrigated land suited to the culture of jute may not be had.

THE JUTE TRADE.

[Prepared expressly for Boston Co. Bulletin.]

Jute, as many of our readers are aware, is a fibrous plant which grows in the East Indies, where it thrives in low, wet lands. The stalk is small, and varies in height from six to twelve feet. To protect the roots from being parched and destroyed by the sun's intense heat, the plants are, by a system of flooding similar to that in use in the cultivation of rice, kept standing in about eighteen inches of water. When the stalk has attained its full growth, it is pulled up by the root, and is prepared for market. That portion of the stalk which has been below the water line, being discoloured, is cut off and constitutes what is technically called

JUTE BUTTS,

from which the coarser kinds of jute fabrics are made, and which of course command an inferior price in the market. The fibre from the upper portion of the stalk is assorted as to length, strength, lustre and fineness. The best quality, which is exceedingly fine, and even silky, is in demand for chignons and other articles for headware, and closely resembles human hair. It also enters largely into consumption in England and Scotland in the manufacture of fine jute cloths.

Besides these, jute enters largely into the manufacture of what are technically called "union cloths," that is, canvas such as is used for linings, material of which light summer coats are made, &c., which are a combination of jute with either linen or cotton, and often pass for pure linen. At present none of these goods are made in America, the duty on jute making their manufacture, in competition with English makers who get their jute free, out of the question.

JUTE REJECTIONS

are simply waste jute and include all that cannot be properly classed as jute or jute butts. Thus, a portion of the very finest fibre which has become broken, discoloured, or otherwise injured, would go into the "rejection" lot, and so would "butts" which, for any reason, were not up to the standard.

THE LOWER GRADES

of jute, those which are not up to the standard for head wear, are consumed in enormous quantities in the manufacture of gunny cloth and gunny bags, and come to this country in these forms in enormous quantities, holding saltpetre, linseed, and other products of the East.

TO PAPER MAKERS

the price and supply of jute butts and rejections is a matter of very great importance. Jute is a favorite fibre with them, works well, and is used largely in the production of "manillas," which the uninitiated suppose to be made of hemp.

I agree with Mr. Hamilton Maxwell that "Government could hardly confer a greater boon on the country than by helping to develop some new trade to take the place of this abominable cotton business;" but there must be an organized movement here in Bombay to go up to Government with a plan to work grants of land and perhaps something can be done while the Viceroy is among us. Lord Northbrook will not fail to note the terrible dilemma Bombay is in commercially, brought about by our suicidal course in continuing to make a speciality of cotton, and no doubt his finding us in such a deplorable pickle, will set him to thinking how Government can give us a helping hand.

In any event, "God helps those who try to help themselves," and we can only succeed by making a strong and well-sustained effort.

It appears to me that there might be a board of trade formed in Bombay, composed of European, Parsee, and native merchants, who desire to see steps taken towards fostering an export trade other than cotton, which, no doubt, is the "bane of Bombay" just now, and has been undermining our commercial prosperity for several years past, and shows no prospect for the future, in view of American competition, with free labour.

In any event, the only way to make the cotton trade pay in Bombay is to decrease its culture and not to touch the low grades, such as are now rotting in the English and Continental warehouses. With decreased culture, only reserving the better grades, there may be some show; but we cannot be too active in trying to get other crops than cotton in order to add to the number and variety of our exports.

Bombay, 18th Oct. Q.

P.S.—I may say that it was only a few years since that jute butts were found to be of any value to ship from Calcutta to America. They had been thrown away as useless rubbish, but at present, as the consumption of jute butts in America is 20,000 bales per mensem against 7,500 bales last year, and the consumption is rapidly increasing. A short time since one of the American houses in Calcutta took up five large iron ships to load principally jute and jute butts for the New York market. If Bombay ever gets back its trade in seeds (1,500,000 cwts. linseed alone was shipped annually before the American war made cotton a speciality), the consumption of jute for manufacturing gunny bags to pack seeds would be very large. At present when we want gunny bags to pack seeds in, we get them round from Calcutta. I throw out the foregoing suggestions, feeling that it is folly for the people of this city to idle away their time because forsooth there are a few remaining adherents to fair Dhollera who openly say it will be a bad day for Bombay when this fickle jade is forced to abdicate. Perhaps it might be a bad day for Bombay if Queen Dhollera had to give up all her possessions; but she no doubt will be forced to abdicate partially for the good of her subjects. Q.

THE BANDORA TRAINS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—As the Time Table of the B. B. and C. I. Railway will very likely be altered in the course of next month, may I respectfully suggest, through the medium of your widely circulated journal, so that the matter may catch the notice of the worthy Traffic Manager of that railway, that he should consider the advisability of altering the time of departure of the local trains. The present arrangement is one that does not suit the general public for various reasons, and the chief one of which that the public would be glad to see altered is that the two trains leaving Bandora at 9 A.M. and 9-20 A.M., Bombay time, reach Church Street at an interval of only ten minutes, the first arrives at 9-45 A.M. and the second at 9-55 A.M., Bombay time. Could not these two trains be made to arive at Church Street, say the first at 9-55 and the second at 10-15 A.M., Bombay time? In these dull times, when business is so slack, many, and I can assure you, Sir, the larger portion travelling by rail would prefer to be in office a little after 10 o'clock. If these alterations could be made, the Traffic Manager may rest assured he will have the grateful thanks of the residents at Bandora for allowing them to enjoy their breakfast leisurely.

17th October. A SUFFERER.

HOUSE ACCOMMODATION IN BOMBAY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—In pity I feel half disposed to allow "Impartiality" to go on his way rejoicing in having had *the last word* about the tenancy of houses in Bombay, but he requires curing of a sort of conceit which is very common amongst a class who may be called "Bombay scholars" to distinguish them from all other scholars.

He "would give a prize of plate to any one who could unravel the tangled web of deep meaning in the following passage in your modest correspondent's letter and extricate the syntactical symmetry (gracious goodness!) of it from the confusion which has overtaken it." Confusion worse confounded!

This is the reply to the charge that "Impartiality" wished the public to believe that three-fourths of the houses in Bombay were tenanted by the owners and their families, and that the said owners and families paid three-fourths of the municipal rates. According to "Impartiality" three-fourths of the population live in one-fourth of the number of houses in the city. Take away the offices, banks, shops, &c., and all the houses tenanted by Europeans and others who do not club together, and the one-fourth of the number of houses that are left to be tenanted by three-fourths of the population becomes reduced to—what shall I say?—ten, or fifteen per cent. of the whole number of 22,000 houses. Well done "Impartiality!" While you were about the business of exciting the wonder of the public, you have "gone the whole hog" on the matter. You are an apt disciple of that Baron of ancient history whose family name is understood to be "Munchausen," of truthful memory, defender of facts, &c., &c.

"Impartiality" has gathered his ideas about the way in which houses are tenanted in Bombay from his immediate acquaintances. He knows several dozen families of his own people, each family of which numbers 75. Don't stare good reader! This is not a fact from the log-book of one Thomas Pepper, Esq., of nautical fame, but a Bombay fact of common experience. Yes, 75 of a family, made up of all sorts of relations known to history as well as of some unknown to it. Of these 75, there are bread earners and idlers in the usual proportion to be found amongst some of the classes of Bombay. Of these 75, the house which they occupy stands in the name of one Pandoorung Goklia, and this is the owner, the man to be pitied and relieved. He pays the rates upon a three-storied house assessed at the modest rental of Rs. 125 per mensem, and he contributes his proper share of municipal garbage. This is a *beau ideal* of "Impartiality's" house owner, but this individual is not a fair representative of the class. The people of Bombay are a mixed people and are said to be a people always coming and going. Thousands of these nomads bring their garbage into the city and find house room amongst their friends; they pay nothing because their friends shield them from the tax-gatherer. Then there is another large class who share their houses with other tenants. The house itself is assessed in the usual way, but neither the Municipal Assessor nor anybody else can possibly tell what rents are paid by the tenants. It is amongst this large class that the multiplied occupancy is maintained, and it is here that the usual or European way of levying the rates completely breaks down. It is here, moreover, as well as in chawls, that the real value of house property requires to be ascertained. We positively know nothing about it, and when the incidence of taxation upon house-owners in Bombay is commented upon with plaintive pathos and in pitying accents by our "Impartialities" *et hoc genus*, I always feel disposed to cry—Humbug!

A reward of Rs. 100 for an essay on the house tenantry of Bombay, and the income which owners derive from them should be offered to our aspiring University graduates. The sum might be increased if the value of ground, cost of building, and average rental, for say the last twenty-five years, were fully treated of. RUGGONATH.

BOMBAY.

THE Austrian Lloyd's steamer Vesta, from Trieste, left Aden for Bombay on Thursday last, the 17th inst., at 4 P.M.

FIRE IN A FIRE-TEMPLE AT SURAT.—We learn that on Sunday last a fire broke out in a fire-temple at Surat, which was speedily extinguished by the exertions of some of the townspeople.

THEFT.—At the Fort Police Court, before Mr. Nana Morojee, yesterday, a Goanese named Marian Costa was convicted of stealing a tub belonging to one Assan Shamed, and was sentenced to six months' hard labour.

THE BREAKS ON THE B. B. AND C. I. LINE.—The diversion over the Bulsar river is now ready for traffic, so that the only break is at the Par River, and the diversion over it is expected to be ready in a few days.

SURAT COLLECTORATE.—Mr. P. Jacob, Supernumerary Assistant Collector, Surat, has been allowed privilege leave of absence for one month from the 20th November next, or such date thereafter as he may avail himself of it.

FIRE AT RAWUL PINDEE.—The *Bombay Summachar* learns that on the 1st inst., a fire broke out at Rawul Pindee, by which about twenty shops were completely destroyed. The damage done to property is estimated at about Rs. 50,000.

MOFUSSIL COURTS.—A Gujerat paper begs to draw the attention of Government to the buildings in which mofussil courts of justice are located, being generally not spacious enough, and to the want of seats for the public.

AN INCORRIGIBLE THIEF.—At the Fort Police Court yesterday, a Maratha named Luxmon Oomajee, an old offender, was sentenced by the Senior Magistrate to six months' rigorous imprisonment for stealing four cooking utensils, belonging to one Joosub Ahmed.

THE VIENNA INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION.—Mr. Biandenburg, Acting Consul General for Austria and Hungary, has been appointed by H.E. the Governor a member of the Bombay Committee for selecting and forwarding articles to the Vienna Exhibition.

FURIOUS DRIVING.—Yesterday at the Fort Police Court, a Hindoo named Mahadew Ranna, a buggy driver, was charged before Mr. Nana Morojee with driving his vehicle in a rash and negligent manner on the Grant Road, and was on conviction fined Rs. 10.

A REFRACTORY SEAMAN.—John Gaining, a seaman of the ship Victoria Cross, was charged in the Fort Police Court, before Mr. Nana Morojee, yesterday, with wilful disobedience of lawful commands in the refusal of duty, and was sentenced to a fortnight's rigorous imprisonment.

A FATAL ACCIDENT.—A Coroner's jury was empannelled yesterday at Nowrojee Hill on the body of one Tookaram Bheewa. The jury came to the conclusion that the man's death was caused by injuries received from his having accidentally fallen from the top of Nowrojee Hill.

MISSING LETTERS.—A correspondent of a Rutnagherry paper states that a bundle of about thirty bearing letters has been lost through the neglect or oversight of the postal servants, either of Bombay or Rutnagherry; and observes, that it is a curious thing that so many letters cannot be accounted for.

A EUROPEAN VAGRANT.—William Gordon, a European, was charged yesterday before Mr. Woodward, Acting Second Magistrate, with being a vagrant and wandering about without any visible means of subsistence, and was ordered to be sent to the Government work-house attached to the House of Correction.

SUICIDE.—Yesterday an inquest was held on the Churney Road concerning the death of a Parsee woman named Peerozbaee, who had taken a quantity of arsenic on Monday in order to destroy herself. The jury found that the woman's death was caused by arsenic, which she voluntarily administered to herself.

THE FIRE NEAR THE CRAWFORD MARKETS.—A native shopkeeper has, with a letter, forwarded Rs. 100 and a shawl to Mr. Souter, Commissioner of Police, with a request that the same be presented to Mr. Framjee Bhickajee, constable, for the commendable way in which he worked in extinguishing the fire near the Crawford Markets.

THE MAMLUTDAR OF JALALPORE.—Mr. Hurilal Mohunlal, second grade Mamlutdar of Jalalpore, in Surat, has been reduced to the third grade, and transferred to Dahod, in the Panch Mahals, and Mr. Jivunram Gunputram, third grade Mamlutdar of Dahod, has been promoted to the second grade, and transferred to Jalalpore.

GAMBLERS.—In the Fort Police Court, before the Senior Magistrate, yesterday, Mahomed Ameerkhan and Juggonath Nursoo were charged with gaming with dice and money in a public thoroughfare. Prisoners were adjudged guilty and fined twenty rupees each, with the alternative of fourteen days' imprisonment.

VICTORIA THEATRICAL COMPANY.—It will be seen from a notice in our advertising columns that the members of the Victoria Theatrical Company reproduce to-night, at their own theatre, the very popular drama entitled "Hatim Tai," which has already been received with marked favour by the play-going public. It will be followed by a farce.

WE are requested to announce that the offertory to-morrow evening at the Cathedral will be devoted to the relief of the sufferers by the late heavy floods in Khandeish and at Nassick. We trust that Christian sympathy and benevolence will not be backward on this occasion in relieving the distress and misery which has fallen on so many hundreds of heathen families.

THE MOFUSSIL RYOTS.—A Marathi paper accuses Government of hard-heartedness for exacting a usurious rate of interest from ryots, who from poverty are unable to pay the land tax wholly or partly on their fields, and for selling the lands of the defaulters by public auctions, and thus reducing them and their families to beggary and destitution.

THE COUNTY JAIL.—There were in all 308 prisoners in the County Jail yesterday. Of these, 236 were on the Criminal Side, and 72 on the Debtors' Side. Of the prisoners on the Criminal Side, 74 were under sentences by the High Court, 126 by the Magistrates of Police, 2 under sentence of transportation, 4 were awaiting trial, 28 were on remand, and 2 committed to jail by the Insolvency Court. Of the prisoners on the Civil Side, 12 were under warrants from the High Court and 60 from the Small Causes Court.

RAILWAY OFFENCE.—A Hindoo named Hemraj Dhunajee, a servant of one Runchore Pursotum, was yesterday charged before Mr. Nana Morojee with delivering to the B. B. and C. I. Railway Company, at the Carnac Bunder Station, dangerous goods, namely, four bundles of crackers, for the purpose of being carried to Boisur without giving any written notice of the contents thereof, or distinctly marking the same on the outside of the package. The magistrate on the evidence convicted the prisoner and fined him Rs. 50.

TIMIDITY OF THE AHMEDABAD POLICE.—The *Shumsher Bahadur* states that the greater portion of the policemen of the Ahmedabad district are deficient in courage. They are a timid sort of people. The best proof of their timidity, in the opinion of the writer, is that the policemen, when going their rounds at night, bawl out in a high tone, asking people sleeping in their houses to keep awake. This bawling out, says the paper, not only disturbs the sleep of the citizens, but gives a warning to the thieves and robbers, who may be at their nefarious work, to escape.

WE are glad to find that the work in connection with the new Sungum bridge has been commenced under the supervision of the contractor, Mr. White.—*Deccan Herald.*

THE GAEKWAR.—We have been informed by a private letter from Baroda that the Gaekwar has been very kind towards the inhabitants who suffered so much by the late disastrous floods in his territories. It is said that he has liberally distributed food and clothing to the distressed.—*Ibid.*

SHIPPING ITEMS.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s s.s. PUNJAUB, 683 tons, Captain T. Sanders, sailed yesterday for Kurrachee with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Surgeon-Major M. Style, Colonel and Mrs. Alexander, Mr. J. Young, and forty deck passengers.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s s.s. ARCOT, 1,131 tons, Captain C. C. D. Hutcheson, arrived yesterday from the Coast and Calcutta with the following cargo:—From Calcutta —1,125 bales jute, 506 packages gunny bags, 2,030 bags sugar, 832 bags gram, 3 kegs pickles, 1,464 bags rice, 4 cases tobacco and sundries, 30 cases wire, 340 bags dhall, 1 case sandalwood, and 66 cases merchandise. From Coconada—9 cases piece goods, 4 cases cigars, 50 bags coriander seeds, and 10 cases merchandise. From Madras—1 case wine. From Galle—100 cases tea. From Pondicherry—4 cases cigars. From Alleppy—4 cases cardamoms, 12 bags coffee, 522 packages copra, and 13 bags croton seed. From Calicut—57 bales coir yarn, 16 bags coffee, 6 cases fishmaws, 2 cases cigars, 16 dubbers ghee, 4 boxes coins, 52 casks oil, 15 bags stones, 277 bags jagree, 36 bags turmeric, 19 bags betlenuts, 315 packages copra, and 75 packages cocum. From Tellicherry—35 bags betelnuts. From Cannanore—158 bags betelnuts, 3 bundles horns, 236 bags black pepper, 3 cases fishmaws, and 24 packages copra. From Mangalore—23 packages copra, 51 bags betelnuts, 1 case piece goods, and 8 bags cajoo.

THE P. AND O. Co.'s s.s. HYDASPES, 1,890 tons, Captain J. M. Rogers, arrived yesterday from Southampton 21st, Gibraltar 26th, Malta 30th September, Port Said 4th, Suez 5th, and Aden 11th October, with 396 packages merchandise and the following passengers:—For Hongkong—Capt. and Mrs. Tracey. For Bombay—Miss Pincent; Mr. and Mrs. Caller, native servant, and child; Mrs. Dundas and child; Miss Nellcott and native servant; Mr. and Mrs. Lawrence; Mrs. Smith and infant; Mrs. Brown, child, and infant; Mr. James Nadley; Miss Till; Mr. Cox; Mr. and Mrs. Alderson; Mr. H. Nolke; Mrs. Siddall; Mrs. Stephens and infant and one native servant; Mrs. Rice; Miss Bell; Mrs. Stranack and two infants, and one native servant; Major and Mrs. Cadell, child, two infants, and European female servant; Mr. and Mrs. Nildes; Mr. and Mrs. Phear, infant, and native female servant; Miss Chambers; Capt. and Mrs. Young, infant, and European female servant; Mr. and Mrs. Young, two Misses Young; Mr. and Mrs. McKenzie, two children, infant, and European female servant; Mrs. Fisher; Miss Merewether; Mr. and Miss Collett, Mr. and Mrs. Neel; Lt. Hemlin; Lt. and Mrs. Tyler and infant; Miss Heldert; Mr. A. Miller; Miss Tabot; Mrs. Black; and Mrs. Rogers.

BOAT RACES.

THERE are to be boat races in the Harbour to-day, for which the following are the entries:—

COMMITTEE.

Captain Firth.	Captain Goodsall.
" Ogilvie.	" Andrews.
" Stephenson.	" of the Tiverton.
" Cunningham.	" Drysdale.

Starter—Captain Ogilvie.
Referee—Captain Stephenson.

ENTRIES.

Ship Attila.	Ship Geraldine Paget (two boats).
Barque Snowdon.	Ship Sikh.
S.s. India.	Ship Tiverton.
Ship Iron King.	S.s. Riga.

1ST RACE—4-30 P.M.

1st Boat	Rs. 100
2nd "	" 30
3rd "	" 20
4th "	" 10

2ND RACE—5 P.M.

1st Boat	Rs. 100
2nd "	" 30
3rd "	" 20
4th "	" 10

RELIGIOUS SERVICES.

TWENTY-FIRST SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY.—20TH OCT.

ST. THOMAS' CATHEDRAL.

7-30 A.M.—1st celebration of Holy Communion.
11 A.M.—Morning Prayer and Sermon, with 2nd Celebration of Holy Communion. Hymns 181 and 346.
4-45 P.M.—Catechising.
5-30 P.M.—Litany.
6 P.M.—Evening Prayer and Sermon.
Anthem—Behold how Good and Joyful.
Hymns 342 and 370.
The offertories will be devoted to the relief of the sufferers by the late floods in Khandeish and Nassick.

ST. JOHN'S CHURCH, COLABA.

11 A.M.—Litany, Holy Communion (with celebration) and Sermon. Hymns 302 and 207.
6 P.M.—Evening Prayer and Sermon. Hymns 24, 311 and 142 (part 3).
The offertories will be devoted as usual.

HOLY TRINITY CHURCH, SONAPORE.

7-30 A.M.—Holy Communion.
8-15 A.M.—Morning Prayer and Sermon. Hymns 188 and 181.
6 P.M.—Evening Prayer and Sermon. Hymns 11, 326 and 142 (part 3).
The offertory as usual.

CHRIST CHURCH, BYCULLA.

7-30 A.M.—Holy Communion (Celebration).
11 A.M.—Morning Prayer (as far as 3rd Collect), Holy Communion, and Sermon. Hymn 350.
6 P.M.—Evening Prayer and Sermon. Hymns 329, 332 and 279.

ST. ANDREW'S CHURCH, APOLLO STREET, FORT.
[CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.]

11 A.M.—Morning Service.
Psalm 67, 1st version (Tune, Selma—No. 207.)
Paraphrase 46 (Tune, Howard—No. 105.)
Hymn 175 (Tune, Dunfermline—No. 88.)
Anthem—"Now unto Him."
6 P.M.—Evening Service.
Hymn 75 (Tune, Warrington—No. 45.)
Paraphrase 33 (Tune, Farrant—No. 93.)
Paraphrase 48 (Tune, St. Magnus—No. 148.)
Anthem—"Arise, Shine."
Collections for Church expenses.
Sunday School at 4-45 P.M.

BAPTIST SERVICES.

7-30 A.M.—At No. 15, Middle Colaba.
7-30 A.M. and 6 P.M.—Bellasis Road, Byculla, opposite the Club.

FREE CHURCH, ESPLANADE.

11 A.M.—Morning Service—Psalm 63. Hymns 169 and 102.
6 P.M.—Evening Service—Psalm 143. Hymns 137 and 57.

HARBOUR AND PARELL.

Divine Service at the Reading Room, Parell, at 6 P.M., Madras time. No Harbour Service.

THE WEATHER AND THE CROPS.

FROM the weather report of the Rutnagherry Collectorate for the fortnight ending 30th September, we see that the fall of rain was favorable in almost all the talookas of the Collectorate. The reaping of early crops was in progress. The crops were in a pretty good state. Dysentery and fever prevailed to a slight extent in most of the talookas. The total fall of rain registered was as follows:—Malwan, 87 inches and 78 cents; Venguela, 102 inches and 36 cents; Kharepata, 135 inches and 91 cents; Rajapore, 123 inches and 75 cents; Lange, 125 inches and 25 cents; Rutnagherry, 84 inches and 84 cents; Sungmeshwer, 123 inches and 32 cents; Gohagareh, 60 inches and 84 cents; Chiplun, 122 inches and 32 cents; Khed 152 inches; Dapoolee, 111 inches and 5 cents; Mandargarh, 130 inches and 28 cents.

BOMBAY COTTON CROP REPORT.

GUZERAT.—Mr. F. Turner, the District Inspector for Guzerat, submits the following report up to the 15th instant on the state of the weather, progress and condition of the cotton crop, and prices of grain, &c., in that Province:—

SURAT.—Weather fine, dewy nights. Cotton and grain plants healthy; ginned cotton Rs. 21 per Bengal maund, churka Rs. 20. Rice 11½ seers, wheat 10, gram 13, toor dhall 8, bajree 15 seers per rupee.

UNKLESUR.—Cotton crop healthy; cultivators are engaged in reaping of bajree, rice and dangur. Cotton Rs. 24 per Bengal maund. Joowar 20 seers, bajree 18, rice 10, dhall 8, gram 11 per rupee.

BROACH.—Weather fine, heavy dews. Cotton plants doing well, also grain; ginned cotton Rs 23½ per Bengal maund, churka 21½. Wheat 11½ seers, rice 8, gram 11½, bajree 16½, jowaree 22, toor dhall 8 seers per rupee.

JUMBOOSER.—Very hot during the day, cold mornings. Cotton Rs. 19 per Bengal maund. Bajree 17 seers, wheat 12¼, gram 19, muth 16 per rupee.

KAIRA.—Cotton crop promising well. Cold in the morning. Cotton per Bengal maund Rs. 16-8. Rice 11 seers, toor dhall 10, wheat 12, bajree 18 per rupee.

AHMEDABAD.—Weather clear and favorable for the cotton and grain crops. Bajree crop cut. Rates of grain and cotton are—Nagree cotton Rs. 16, Gungapoor Rs. 14 per Bengal maund; bajree 10, wheat, 1st sort, 12¼, rice 5⅞, muth 16, gram 16 seers per rupee.

VEERUMGAUM.—Weather cool, dews falling; new branches of the cotton plants are shooting out. Cotton Rs. 17-8 per Bengal maund. Bajree 19½ seers, wheat 15, gram 16, muth 20 seers per rupee.

DHOLLERA.—Weather fine; cotton crop healthy. Bajree crop being cut. Cotton per Bengal maund Rs. 14½; bajree 13 seers, wheat 16 per rupee. 17 bales of cotton have been exported from Gogo Bunder.

Mr. A. Stormont, Superintendent of Experiments, Surat and Broach, writes up to the 15th instant as follows:—

The weather continues much the same as last week, very hot during the day, with however a gradually lowering night temperature. The early morning dews are copious enough to keep up as much growth in plants as is considered desirable at this season of the year. Cotton is everywhere healthy and in some places perhaps stronger than usual. But, of course, many contingencies still lie between it and the market.

Early jowaree is now showing *ear*, while the late crop is just peeping through the ground.

The cultivators, so far as I am aware, are well satisfied with the general prospects of the season.

KHANDEISH AND THE DECCAN.—Mr. C. Wilkinson, Inspector of cotton for Khandeish and the Deccan, submits the following report up to the 14th instant:—

During the past week we have had hot clear days, and cool nights; no rain has fallen. Such weather being of the kind required for crops in their present stage, a continuance of it is alone necessary to bring them to maturity and ensure a good harvest.

As a rule, the cotton crop in Khandeish is reported to be in good condition. In some of the eastern talookas where excessive rain, following on the drought which lasted from the latter part of July to the end of August, retarded the progress of the crop; this is now recovering itself with the dry weather. At present, except perhaps on the very light soils, cotton is backward, as it is natural that such rain as we have lately had, rather promoted a growth of wood than fructification, and it is a pity that cultivators will not adopt the simple method of topping the plants to control this "running to wood."

The rate for cotton is Rs. 45 per pulla and Rs. 49 in advance on the growing crop.

In the Poona Collectorate the cotton crop in the few places, Bhimthadi, Paramati, &c., where it exists, is satisfactory.

In Newasa of Ahmednugger it is also good. Two thousand acres are reported under cotton in this talooka, where there was no sowing last year.

In Punderpore of the Sholapore Collectorate the area is larger, and the crop so far in good state. In Karmala and Madeh the area is rather less, and the crop had suffered from the prolonged drought abovementioned, but has much improved lately. At Sholapore there was no cotton pressing during the week ending 11th. About 25 cart-loads of cotton arrived from the districts. Market very quiet.

The following report has been received from Mr. J. Milne, Superintendent of Experiments, Khandeish, who writes up to the 15th instant:—

Since my last, we have had a continuation of fine weather, and the plants are thriving admirably and look as healthy as possible. Slight showers fell on the 7th and 8th instant, measuring 45 cents, both days inclusive. We have now heavy dews during the night.

I have just returned from a tour through some of the best cotton-producing districts, and from present appearances, crop prospects are most favorable. In general the plants are forward, and should the weather continue fine, an early harvest may be expected.

In some places the plants are still slightly bad from the effects of the heavy rain, and boisterous wind on the 15th September.

Grain and tilly crops look well and promise to yield an abundant harvest.

Bajree and tilly are now being harvested.

Advances are being made on the new cotton crop from Rs. 3½ to Rs. 4 per maund of 40 seers for seed cotton.

SOUTHERN MAHRATTA COUNTRY.—Mr. W. Walton, Inspector of cotton in the Southern Mahratta Country, submits the following report up to the 12th instant:—

The favourable weather reported in my two last diaries still continues, and all crops are making excellent progress. The rice harvest is gathered generally below ghats, and is being cut in a few places up-country. The crop is good. Jowaree looks very well everywhere, excepting in a few villages in the Belgaum and Kulladghee zillahs, where a field grub has made its appearance. This however is disappearing with the steady favourable season that we are now getting. Cotton, considering it was sown so late (in fact it is still being sown in places), is looking very large and strong, and the weather could scarcely be more favorable for its development than it is now and has been since it was planted. As I have before stated, grain is this year a serious rival to cotton in many parts of the S. M. Country, especially in large cotton tracts of the Belgaum and Kulladghee zillahs, where the grain crop was last season an almost complete failure. Grain is thus selling at very high rates in those places, and the ryots have naturally planted more jowaree (the principal bread staple) than usual. Business has commenced on a small scale at the Coast. A little cotton has gone forward from Vingorla and Compta—it is principally of stuff stored there for the rains, hardly any having yet reached down there from the interior. The rain-falls are as follows:—

DHARWAR.	in.	cts.	BELGAUM.	in.	cts.
Total	22	59	Total	47	0
To same period last year	25	85	To same period last year	36	90
Less this year	3	26	*Excess* this year	10	10

RANGES OF TEMPERATURE.
Dharwar.................73° to 77°.
Belgaum.................72° to 78°.

Mr. W. Shearer, Superintendent of Experiments, Dharwar, writes up to the 12th instant as follows from Koosegul regarding the weather, progress and condition of cotton, &c., in the Hooblee talooka of the Dharwar Collectorate:—

The weather up to Wednesday (9th) was fair, when steady rain fell during the night and continued till next morning, the amount that fell being 1 inch 83 cents. The remaining portion of the week has continued showery, but it seems to be again clearing up. The total rain-fall for the week amounts to 2 inches 37 cents.

The cotton crop has made but slight progress owing to the cold and damp, which in a measure prevents the plants from throwing out their tender roots as they would otherwise have done, if the soil contained less moisture than it at present does.

The jowaree crop is progressing very fairly. The cultivators say that there is enough of moisture in the soil for the crop, but that more will be necessary for the wheat crop, which they have not commenced to sow as yet.

I find from the village return that there has only been 3,026 acres 9 goontas sown this year with cotton, whereas last year there were 3.823 acres 32 goontas sown.

SIND.—Mr A. W. Hughes submits the following report up to the 10th instant:—

During the week under report, nothing of any importance has occurred with respect to the cotton crops generally in Sind. Locusts have done more damage to the jowaree and bajree crops than to cotton. Picking of the early sown crops is still going on in Upper Sind, but the new cotton will not make its appearance in Kurrachee much before the beginning of December. The cotton crops in the Punjab, from the bi-monthly reports received, would appear to be on the whole favourable. No rain has fallen in any part of Sind during the week under report.

M. W. Strachan, Superintendent of Experiments in Sind, submits the following report up to the 10th inst.:—

During the past week the grain harvest in this district has become general, and on the Government farm we have begun to pick cotton from nearly all our fields. The first sown American is ready for a second picking, but the people cannot be got at present to secure it. The Canals are nearly dry in the Sangra, there is no running water, and another couple of days will see it perfectly dry. The cotton crop will suffer a little in consequence, but the grain crops are now not in want of water. Locusts did us no harm during their last visit. Our harvest prospects are as yet good.

J. H. MERRITT,
For Officiating Cotton Commissioner.

Bombay, 18th October 1872.

THE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE AND THE COTTON TRANSIT DUTIES.

To J. NUGENT, Esq., Secretary to the Council of His Excellency the Governor of Bombay for making Laws and Regulations only, Poona.

SIR,—I am directed to state for the information of His Excellency the Governor, that at the annual meeting of the members of the Chamber held on Tuesday last, the 8th instant, the accompanying resolution was, after an expression of opinion on the subject by several members, put to the vote from the chair and passed unanimously.

2. In placing this resolution before His Excellency, I am desired by the committee of management respectfully to express their regret that the Municipal Bill which has been introduced into His Excellency's Council for making Laws and Regulations read a second time, and all but passed, should give power to impose a tax on the principal article of export from Bombay, under the guise of a town duty, but which is really a transit duty, and as such, in direct opposition to the repeatedly expressed orders of the Supreme Government, that no town duty having the character of a transit tax should be imposed by any administration or local Government in India.

3. Town duties, a system of taxation inherited from native governments, were levied on account of the Government of India up to 1834, when they were abandoned shortly after the abolition of transit duties, on the ground that they obstructed trade and preyed on the various industries of the country.

4. Since that time the Government of India has watched the nature of the duties imposed by municipalities with a jealous eye, in order to prevent the imposition of local taxes that in practical operation would be little else than transit dues under another name.

5. Sir Charles Trevelyan in his financial statement made in the Governor-General's Council on the 7th April 1864—when referring to the reappearance of town duties in the shape of municipal taxes, said—"the principle that town duties are a tax on the consumption of towns for whose benefit they are levied, and that they should on no account be extended to any article belonging to the transit or general trade, ought to be jealously guarded."

6. The Government of India in 1867, in reply to representations made by the Bengal Chamber of Commerce regarding the mischievous effects of octroi duties on trade in the N. W. Provinces and the Punjab, stated, under date 15th October idem, that the Governor-General in Council could see no reason for interfering with the practice as it was in accordance with the general wish of the inhabitants, "so long as it is so guarded in its incidence, as in no case to assume the form of a transit duty."

7. The resolution of the Government of India published in November 1868 for the purpose of directing the attention of all local Governments and administrations to the wide departure that had been allowed from the principles enumerated in 1864, specially called attention to the Bombay town duties bill of 1868, which was characterised as a scheme "for levying transit duties in the most naked form, on cotton, opium, and metals passing through the town."

8. When the bill referred to came before the Council of the late Governor of Bombay for making Laws and Regulations, for a second reading, after having been practically shelved for two years, His Excellency required cotton and opium to be taken out of the list of articles proposed to be taxed for municipal purposes, on the ground that taxes on those articles would be really transit duties, and that he had no power to impose such without the consent of the Government of India.

9. Yet in face of the repeated denunciations of the Government of India against all town duties which take the form of transit duties, and in direct opposition to the course taken by the Government of Bombay in 1868, the bill now before His Excellency's Council has been pushed forward and the tax on cotton advocated by the members of His Excellency's Government.

10. It is not the intention of the committee to discuss such reasons as have been offered in the Council for the course that has been pursued, but in reference to the one plausible reason put forward for taxing cotton, namely, the assertion so often repeated that services are rendered to the cotton trade by the use of the municipal roads and otherwise, I am to observe that there is not a single service of any description rendered to cotton in Bombay, for which those engaged in the trade do not pay handsomely.

11. It must be remembered that a large quantity of cotton brought to Bombay comes by railway full pressed, and is placed on the bunders for shipment without using the roads at all,—while the cotton carried on the roads has to bear a tax on labour carts and hackeries, which it is believed is heavier than is borne in any other municipality in India or elsewhere.

12. Cotton stacked on the Cotton Green is subjected to a rent charge which has mainly paid for the improvements carried out by the Esplanade Fee Fund Committee, while but little service for the fee charged has been rendered to the cotton trade itself.

13. In short, what between godown rent, cart hire enhanced by the heavy cart tax, esplanade fees, bunder fees, shipping charges, and export fees, it is doubtful if there is any article of commerce so heavily taxed in any port in the world, as cotton is in Bombay.

14. To section 114 of the Bill which gives power to the Corporation, with the sanction of Government, to alter the list of articles and rates specified in the schedule of town duties, the Chamber has a strong objection: such power given to a municipality, which has acquired notoriety for reckless and wasteful expenditure during the first six years of its existence, may well cause anxiety, seeing that it was entirely owing to this wasteful expenditure, unchecked by Government, that it became necessary to impose the existing town duties nearly four years ago.

15. The committee therefore respectfully but earnestly pray in the name of the members of the Chamber, that His Excellency the Governor may be pleased to withhold his consent to Bill No. 3 of 1872 being made law, unless the clause in section 114 above referred to is expunged, and cotton removed from the list of articles in schedule B, on which taxes are to be levied.

16. I am to request you will be good enough to place this letter before His Excellency the Governor immediately on receipt.—I have &c.,

JAMES TAYLOR, Secretary.

Chamber of Commerce, Bombay, 12th Oct.

ADJUDICATION AS AN INSOLVENT.

RE RUTTONJEE EDULJEE BOTTLEWALLA.

AT a sitting of the Insolvency Court, on Wednesday, before Mr. Justice Lloyd, Mr. Anstey, instructed by Messrs. Macfarlane and Skipsey, on behalf of Shaik Essa bin Kaliffa, a creditor of the trader in question, appeared to show cause against a rule *nisi* granted by Mr. Justice Gibbs for adjudicating the trader an insolvent. Mr. Lang, instructed by Messrs. Manisty and Fletcher, on behalf of Govindas Lukhmidas, another creditor, also appeared to shew cause against the rule. Mr. Farran, instructed by Messrs. Jefferson and Payne, appeared to argue in support of the rule and to apply that the adjudication in insolvency should be finally made.

Mr. Anstey said he appeared on behalf of Shaik Essa bin Kaliffa, one of the creditors, to shew cause against a rule *nisi* obtained by his learned friend Mr. Farran, adjudging Ruttonjee Eduljee Bottlewalla to have committed an act of insolvency, a notice of which had been served upon his client.

Mr. Farran said he had a preliminary objection to take to any creditor being heard on this rule. His learned friend must be under a misapprehension as to any notice having been served upon his client. The only notice that had been served was upon the insolvent, and a notice had been published in the *Bombay Government Gazette* and some of the local newspapers. The course directed by section 9 of the Act was that the matter should be adjudicated in court, but the Act further directed that notices should be served. It was open to the insolvent after the adjudication had been made to come in at some future time and get the order revoked. None, however, but the insolvent himself could come in and interpose. His learned friend Mr. Lang, he understood, appeared for another creditor; and his objection applied to him also. The court must now make the order under the Act: it would be at some future time for insolvent to come in and shew that he has not committed an act of insolvency.

Mr. Anstey said his learned friend had been mistaken in the matter. This was not a matter in insolvency. The practice must be sought and found not in the Insolvency Act, but in the Bankruptcy Act as it stood some years ago and as it has stood since.

Mr. Justice Lloyd—Mr. Justice Gibbs's order was made under section 9 of the Act, and not under the Bankruptcy Act.

Mr. Anstey said he was misunderstood. This matter was an interpolation, and it belonged to bankruptcy and not to insolvency at all. The cases his learned friend referred to were different. Section 9 of the Indian Insolvent Act goes further and is confined to the class of insolvents, who would be deemed traders liable to become bankrupts. (Refers to several authorities in order to shew the distinction between the classes.) Unless an insolvent was a trader at the time, section 9 would not extend to him. The learned counsel therefore contended that, inasmuch as according to the Bankruptcy Court practice a creditor would have a perfect right to come in and oppose such a rule, he had the same right in an Indian Insolvent Court to come in and oppose it. His learned friend asked that the insolvent be declared a bankrupt. But he is absent; he is not in Bombay, but in Damaun; he is not trading; and he cannot come in. Mr. Justice Gibbs directed a notice to be posted to the door of his house, which was fruitless, and also directed notices to be served to the creditors.

Mr. Justice Lloyd—I see from the order that no notices were to be served upon the creditors.

Mr. Anstey said he now saw it was so. But the notice was to be published in the newspapers, and it was directed to all the world. The learned counsel appeared on behalf of a creditor who sought to proceed with his suit, and not that the trader be adjudicated an insolvent. If his learned friend objected to his appearing to argue the matter, he (Mr. Anstey) had an objection to his Lordship's jurisdiction to hear it on the merits. The man who made the affidavit in support of the rule swore that this absent person—the learned counsel would not call him an insolvent—was indebted to his absent master; and consequently the learned counsel submitted his Lordship had no jurisdiction, the condition in section 9 not having been satisfied. (Cites authorities.) It was perfectly clear that the English Bankruptcy Court had no power to hear a petition of this kind unless it was made by the creditor himself or his partner. The law had wisely interposed this condition that one who, by making such a petition, sought to change the position of a man, should make his application in such a manner that it would be easy to assign perjury upon it. In this matter the petition was that of a moonim, not that of a master, stating as a matter of fact, without stating how he knew it, that the trader had absconded to Damaun, and that a certain sum was due to a branch firm in the mofussil. Even if these statements were perfect and correct, they were not sufficient. They were not made by the master himself or the creditor, but by a moonim. He says—"I have been informed that he has gone to Damaun." As Baron Parke said, it is "information given by a man without giving the name and description of the person from whom the information is derived," and must therefore be rejected. It was doubly peccant; he only says he is informed, he does not say he believes it. The affidavit filed by the learned counsel's client would show that Mooltanmull, the moonim in question, did not hold a power of attorney from his master. Under these circumstances, the learned counsel took a preliminary objection to his Lordship's jurisdiction, for upon the facts there was not sufficient evidence to justify his Lordship to hold the trader to bail.

Mr. Lang, for Govindas Lukhmidas, said he had little to add to the argument of his learned friend. The trader was indebted to his client in Rs. 20,000. The affidavit of Mooltanmull showed that the trader owed nothing to the Bombay firm of the petitioner's master. It was not a debt due to the Bombay firm, and the application should have been made upcountry. The moonim of the petitioner's firm had no *locus standi* to appear here; and the learned counsel hoped his Lordship would refuse to make the rule absolute.

Mr. Hormusjee Pestonjee (for Mr. Farran, who had to leave the court) said the court could not proceed beyond the terms of the Act. The proviso at its end left no room for a creditor to come in and say anything at the adjudication in insolvency. It was only for the insolvent to say that the adjudication was not properly made, and he might apply to have it revoked. The analogy of the English Bankruptcy cases cited by Mr. Anstey had no application here. Taking a technical objection, he (Mr. Hormusjee) would say his learned friend had no *locus standi* to argue the preliminary point; and secondly, that he had no right to go into the affidavits. If his Lordship did not feel satisfied upon the present facts, the learned counsel asked that he would adjourn the matter for further investigation or for the procurement of further evidence. The application, if granted, could harm nobody; and the other creditors would only be benefited by the insolvent's property going into the safe hands of an assignee. The learned counsel submitted there could not be a clearer case for making the rule absolute.

Mr. Justice Lloyd said that the rule *nisi* had been granted by Mr. Justice Gibbs, who must have satisfied himself as to the position of the petitioner, and that no question about it could now be raised. His Lordship was of opinion that no party other than Ruttonjee Eduljee Bottlewalla was entitled to come in and oppose the rule; and as no opposition had been made by him, the court directed the rule to be made absolute. Thirty days were granted to the insolvent to file his schedule.

INDIAN ITEMS.

WE learn that Dr. Gopal Chunder Roy, F. R. C. S., Assistant Surgeon, will soon return to India. He is coming in a troopship in charge of a regiment.—*Indian Mirror.*

THE Secretary of State's condemnation of the attempt to produce tape-worm by feeding prisoners in India on diseased meat, has not come too soon. It is to be regretted that the scientific experimentor was not removed from the service.—*Indian Daily News.*

AN ELEPHANT KILLED BY A TIGER.—The *Western Star* tells us rather an extraordinary story of a tiger in the Pallapelly Hills killing a middle-sized elephant. The tiger chanced to come in contact with an elephant in one of the jungles, and it instantly bounded on the animal, gave it a severe bite on the neck, and tore its trunk into three pieces. The elephant is said to have immediately died from the effects of the wounds.

THE CHOLERA AT PESHAWUR.—Up to the night of the 11th there had been in all 63 cases of cholera in the city and cantonments of Peshawur. The disease is however considered by the medical men to be on the whole of a very mild type, and it is not spreading much. The jail is as yet quite free from cholera. Until lately Peshawur had maintained a quarantine against Attock and Kohat; now Kohat and Attock have established quarantine against Peshawur.

FINE ARTS EXHIBITION.—We learn that a committee has been formed at Jeypore for the collection of the works of art indigenous to Jeypore, to be exhibited at the Fine Arts Exhibition, to be held in Calcutta next cold season. These things will be sent up to Calcutta along with some boys of the school of Industrial Arts at Jeypore. A similar deputation of boys will, we believe, come to Calcutta from every School of Industrial Arts in India.—*Indian Mirror.*

GOVERNMENT PRINTING AT CALCUTTA.—We hear that at the instance of the Superintendent of Government printing, the Government of India has sanctioned the appointment of a separate Superintendent of the printing branch of the Public Works Secretaries on a salary of Rs. 300 per mensem. Hitherto the Superintendent of the Public Works Press has had to perform the duties of Deputy Superintendent of Government printing in addition to those of his own office, for which a consolidated salary of Rs. 600 a month was allowed to him. The Government of India, however, has now thought fit, for the interests of the public service, to separate the two offices.—*Indian Daily News.*

THE COCHIN BACKWATER.—A Mr. A. Spittler, of Cochin, has been making a proposition to the Resident to reclaim land on the sea-face at Cochin. He says:—"The outlay I think would repay me well, as I intend planting the whole of the land thus reclaimed with cocoanut trees." Colonel Walker and the Government are however opposed to Mr. Spittler's plan, and the Resident is to request the Cochin Sirkar on no account to sanction any reclamation beyond the limit allowed by Colonel Walker.—*Madras Mail.*

THE LATE OUTRAGE AT BANGALORE.—We learn from Bangalore that Private Thomson, of the 1-21st Fusiliers, was tried by court martial last Saturday, for the outrage committed at the Wesleyan Girls' school recently. There was nothing in evidence to extenuate in any way the prisoner's guilt, but circumstances were not so black as at first reported. This may be owing to the immediate interference of the Rev. Mr. Symonds, who in his evidence said, "This all occurred in less than two minutes, and fortunately prevented anything serious taking place." Colonel Knox, of the 18th Hussars, was president of the court martial, and Colonel McCallum, Judge Advocate. The sentence of the court will not of course be promulgated till confirmed by the Commander-in-Chief.—*Madras Times.*

RECIPE FOR DISTEMPER IN DOGS.—A correspondent writes to a contemporary:—Bull Terrier, in your issue of the 30th ultimo, requests information regarding distemper in dogs. I have much pleasure in giving him the result of upwards of twenty years' experience in the treatment of dogs in this country. I am a great lover of the animal, and have imported and reared many. The symptoms of the disease commonly called distemper are loss of appetite, high pulse, foul breath, loss of energy, nose often dry, and occasionally a dry cough, followed by an effort to vomit, urine of a dark colour, almost red. The disease is easily cured, if treated as follows and taken in time. In the earlier stages, before the dog has become very weak, tartar emetic should be administered from one to two grains—never less than two grains to a large dog at first. An injection of warm water should be given at least once a day whilst the dog is sick. If the disease is further advanced, terpith mineral is a safer emetic, and should be given in about the same quantity. If neither of the above medicines are procurable, a tea-spoonful of dry salt is a certain emetic, but as a rule it is too rapid and violent in its action, and therefore objectionable. A few cloves of garlic pounded, and mixed with sufficient *atta* or flour, to form a ball, with few grains of quinine, should be given occasionally. The dog should be fed on light food. Bread or toast, with weak tea poured over it, is good. Meat, soup, or milk when a dog is sick, would as certainly kill him, if often given as arsenic, prussic acid, or strychnine. The dog should be protected from flies, and should be kept warm, but not exposed to the sun. Care should be taken not to give him any animal food too soon after he recovers appetite, and he should not be let loose where he could find bones or any animal matter, until he has quite recovered. The emetic should be repeated daily in the early morning until the pulse becomes more regular. A dog will not taste food for several hours after tartar emetic; tergith minerals has not this effect, and is not so lowering to the system, but I prefer tartar emetic if the dog is not very weak when the treatment is commenced. A lime occasionally squeezed into the dog's mouth and the pulp rubbed over his teeth and gums is good. He should have plenty of water to drink, but on no account be washed.

THE ELLORE FLOODS.—By later advices we learn that no lives were lost in the floods that destroyed thirteen hundred houses at Ellore. The floods were caused, we surmise, by the rising of the river that flows through the town.—*Madras Times*, Oct. 16.

THE MADURA SCANDAL.—Last night's *Gazette* contains the sequel to the great Madura case. Mr. Goldingham is removed to Nellore, while Mr. Hutchins is to act as Civil and Sessions Judge at Madura. Mr. Woodroffe is to act as Small Cause Judge at Madura, and what becomes of Mr. Smith, the *Gazette* sayeth not. Captain Guthrie is absent on leave, and so the Madras cables are effectually scattered. It is awkward that these arrangements should only have been announced on the very day that the great Ramnad Zemindary case was to have been opened before the Judge of Madura. Mr. Mayne and Mr. O'Sullivan are now at Madura to conduct this case, which was to have been opened yesterday, and it will be rather scandalous if it appears that there is no judge to try the case. Mr. Goldingham could not be expected to take such a case if he is only waiting to be relieved, and Mr. Hutchins may not have taken charge of his Court.—*Ibid.*

THE Brahmins of Travancore have a remarkably good opinion of themselves. According to a paper of those parts, a road was open near Trevandrum when Sir T. Madava Row was Dewan, for the benefit of the people living in the adjacent villages. It seems that the Dewan has been asked to have the road shut up. The priest of a small and insignificant temple in the neighbourhood, has represented to the Dewan that by this road running by the side of his temple and being made use of by people of all castes and creeds, the temple has been polluted, and that therefore for the sanctity of himself and his god, the same should be blocked up. The Dewan has visited this road perhaps at the request of his Highness the Maharajah, before whom the priest first lodged his complaint; but it is to be hoped that before acceding to the priest's request, he will compare the utility of a high road for the public benefit with the interest of a single narrow-minded Brahmin. The late Dewan had a similar request made to him, but he would not listen to it, and we fancy the present will be equally obstinate. Brahmins in all parts of India might feel inclined to make such requests, but we think that it is only in Travancore that they would actually make their wishes known.—*Ibid.*

THE SITE FOR THE BANK OF MADRAS.—The directors of the Bank of Madras decline to give up the site for the new Bank buildings allotted to them by Government in order that the new post office may be built thereon, unless they are given an equally good one. They however suggest for the consideration of Government whether some arrangement cannot be effected for accommodating the bank, post office and telegraph office in one block of buildings on the beach. To this Government replies that the only other site on the beach which the Government have it in their power to offer to the bank is the southern section of Abercrombie's Battery adjoining the old bank building. This does not contain the area which the directors originally asked for and obtained. But if it will suffice for their purpose, the Government will be prepared to assign it to them at a correspondingly reduced price. The Governor in Council is unable to entertain the suggestion that the bank, post office, and telegraph office should be accommodated in one block of buildings on the beach. Independently of the objections to such an amalgamation, there is the fact that no sufficiently large site is available, as it has after much consideration been finally decided that the very heavy cost involved in the proposed transfer of the Commissariate buildings absolutely precludes the assignment of the site of Her Majesty's granaries for any other purpose.—*Ibid.*

TRICHINOPOLY RACES—1872.

1ST DAY, THURSDAY, 10TH OCTOBER.

FIRST RACE.—THE MERCHANTS' PLATE.—Rs. 500. For all horses. Weight for age and class. Previous winners, once 7 lbs., twice 10 lbs., oftener 14 lbs. extra. A sweepstakes of Rs. 50 for each horse declared to start. 1 mile.

st. lb.
Mr. Joseph's ....b e m Bridesmaid..10 11 Hastings ...1
Merry Confederates'........b w g Melbourne..10 3 Mr. Shaw...2
Mr. Shaw names...............b w m Atalanta ... 9 6 Williamson.3
Mr. Covey's......................br w g Phillip......... 9 13 Tyrrell 0

Won, hard held, by Bridesmaid in 1m. 51s.

SECOND RACE.—THE TRICHINOPOLY CUP.—Rs. 1,000. For all maidens, except Arabs. Weight for age and class. Previous winners of the season, once 7 lbs., oftener 12 lbs. extra. A sweepstakes of Rs. 100 for each horse declared to start. 1¼ mile.

st. lb.
Captain Phillips' ....b w m Arnica......... 9 3 Hackney ...1
Mr. Covey's ....b w g Putney......... 9 10 Tyrrell 2
Mr. Shaw names ....b w g Attila 8 6 Williamson.3

Won cleverly by a length. Attila a bad third.
Time—2m. 54s.

THIRD RACE.—THE ZEMINDAR'S CUP.—Rs. 1,000. For all maiden Arabs. Weight for age. Previous winners of the season, once 7 lbs., oftener 12 lbs. extra. A sweepstakes of Rs. 100 for each horse declared to start. 1¼ mile.

st. lb.
Mr. Covey's ....br a c Marquis ...... 8 4 Tyrrell 1
Ally Asker Confederacy...g a h Mintmaster... 8 12 Hackney ...2
Merry Confederates'.........g a c Kildare 8 4 Williamson.3
Mr. S.'s ....c a h Star of India. 9 3 Hastings ...0
Mr. Ally Asker's.............c a h Akbar .... 8 12 Tingey 0

Won after a good race by a neck. Time—2m. 58s.

FOURTH RACE.—THE MARUNGAPOORY STAKES.—Rs. 200. For all horses that have not won during the season. The winner to be sold by auction after the race. Surplus above the selling price to go to the fund. Price Rs. 500. Catch weights over 10 stone for Arabs and country-breds, and over 11st. 7lbs. for all other horses. ½ mile G. R.

st. lb.
Col. Hackett's.................br w m Brunette......11 7 Dr. Major...1
Merry Confederates' ....br a c Sligo.............10 0 Mr. Shaw ...2
Dr. Fletcher's ....b w m Trot ....11 7 Mr. O'Grady 0

Won easily. Time—57m.

Whilst the above races were being run the course was in rather a heavy condition.

2ND DAY, SATURDAY, 12TH OCTOBER.

FIRST RACE.—THE VENCATASAWMY NAIDOO CUP.—Rs. 500 presented by M. R. Ry. Vencatasawmy Naidoo of Shevagunga. For all Arabs. Weight for age. Winners of one previous season 7 lbs, of two or more 12 lbs. extra. Winner of Zemindar's Cup to carry 14 lbs. additional. A sweepstakes of Rs. 50 for each horse declared to start. R. C. and distance.

st. lb.
Ally Asker Confederacy...g a h Mintmaster... 8 5 Hackney ...1
Merry Confederates'.....c a c Glenshaw ...... 8 11 Barron 2
Merry Confederates' ......g a c Kildare......... 7 11 Williamson.3
Mr. Ally Asker's..............g a h Hadjee .... 9 10 Tingey 0
Mr. S.'s ....ch a h Lorraine ...... 9 10 Hastings 0

Won easily. Time—2m. 40s.

SECOND RACE.—THE POODOOCOTTAH CUP.—Rs. 500 presented by His Excellency the Maharajah of Poodoocottah. For all horses. Weight for age and class. Previous winners, once 7 lbs., oftener 12 lbs. extra. Winners of Trichinopoly and Zemindar's Cups to carry a special additional penalty of 5 lbs. A sweepstakes of Rs. 50 for each horse declared to start. 2 miles.

st. lb.
Mr. Shaw names ....b w g Attila 7 13 Williamson.1
Mr. Joseph's....................b e m Bridesmaid...10 9 Hastings.....2
Mr. Covey's ....b w g Putney......... 9 6 Tyrrell 3
Merry Confederates'.......b w g Melbourne....10 1 Mr. Shaw ...0

Won by a fluke. Hastings laid so far out of his ground whilst close home that he could never make it up again. Bridesmaid ought to have won by one hundred yards had she been properly ridden. Time—4m 12s.

THIRD RACE.—GARRISON SCURRY.—Rs. 100 For all horses the property of residents of Trichinopoly. Catch weights over 10 stone for all Arabs and country-breds, and 11 st. 7 lbs. for all others. Winner to be sold for Rs. 400 immediately after the race. Entrance Rs. 10. Distance ½ mile. G. R.

st. lb.
Mr. O'Grady's ....g w g Perpetual Motion......11 7 Owner.........1
Mr. Oliver's ....g a h Fairfield ......10 0 Mr. Symonds..2
Captain Straker's.............b w'n Beauty.........11 7 Mr. M...........3
Mr. W. names ....b h g Sydney.........10 0 0

FOURTH RACE—FREE ARAB HANDICAP.—Rs. 400, for all Arabs that have not declared to start for the Vencatasawmy Naidoo Cup. Entrance Rs. 100. Acceptances and declarations of starting to be made at the lottery. 1½ miles.

Mr. Covey's ....Marquis..............................Tyrrell 1
Dr. Shaw's.........................Selim Williamson.2
Mr. Ally Asker's................Akbar...................................Barron 3

Won after a good race by half a length. Time—3m. 12s.

It rained hard the previous night, and the course was very heavy.

MARAVILLA COCOA.—Opinions of the Press.—"Those who have not yet tried Maravilla will do well to do so."—*Morning Post.* "It may justly be called the perfection of prepared Cocoa."—*British Medical Journal*

MARAVILLA COCOA.—The *Globe* says, "Taylor Brothers Maravilla Cocoa has achieved a thorough success, and supersedes every other Cocoa in the market. Entire solubility, a delicate aroma, and a rare concentration of the purest elements of nutrition, distinguish the Maravilla Cocoa above all others. For Invalids and Dyspeptics, we could not recommend a more agreeable or valuable beverage."

HOMŒOPATHIC COCOA.—This original preparation, which has attained such a world-wide reputation, is manufactured by TAYLOR BROTHERS under the ablest homœopathic advice aided by the skill and experience of the inventors, and will be found to combine in an eminent degree the purity, fine aroma, and nutritious property of the fresh nut.

SOLUBLE CHOCOLATE, made in one minute without boiling. The above articles are prepared exclusively by Taylor Brothers, the largest manufacturers in Europe, and sold in tin-lined packets only, by Storekeepers and others all over the world. Steam Mills, Brick Lane, London: Export Chico Mills, Bruges, Belgium.

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THE VICEREGAL LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

The Council met at Simla on Wednesday, the 9th October 1872.

LAND-REVENUE (OUDH) BILL.

The Hon. Sir John Strachey introduced the bill for consolidating and defining the law relating to the settlement and collection of land-revenue in Oudh, and moved that it be referred to a Select Committee with instructions to report in three months. He said that when he obtained leave to introduce the bill, he had fully explained its objects. All that was now proposed was to refer the bill to a Select Committee, to publish it in the *Gazette*, and to send it to the Chief Commissioner of Oudh, who (Sir J. Strachey hoped) would give the Committee the benefit of his own criticisms and those of the most experienced officers in the Oudh Commission.

The motion was put and agreed to.

THE NORTHERN INDIA CANAL BILL.

The Hon. Sir John Strachey asked leave to postpone the presentation of the report of the Select Committee on the bill to regulate Irrigation, Navigation, and Drainage in Northern India.

Leave was granted.

PUNJAB SALT BILL.

The Hon. Sir R. Temple asked His Excellency the President to suspend the rules for the conduct of business.

The President declared the rules suspended.

The Hon. Sir R. Temple then moved that the bill to give the force of law to certain rules relating to salt in the Punjab be taken into consideration. He said that on their last meeting he had stated that these rules had been "inadvertently" repealed by the Punjab Laws Act, 1872. He had been informed that the repeal was not exactly inadvertent, it having been understood that the Inland Customs Bill would be passed in sufficient time to prevent any inconvenience arising from the abolition of the rules which the present bill was intended to revive.

The Hon. Sir John Strachey said that he was glad that his hon. friend, Sir Richard Temple, had corrected the mistake which had been made last week, when it was stated that these rules had been inadvertently repealed by the Punjab Laws Act. The term "inadvertently" might have appeared to throw some blame on the Government, and on his friend Mr. Stephen, who had been more especially responsible for the management of the legislative business. He (Sir John Strachey) wished to add to what his hon. friend had said, that if any one was to be blamed for what had occurred, the blame belonged to him (Sir John Strachey), because he held charge of the department which has the administration of these matters of salt revenue. By the Punjab Laws Act, which became law in March last, it was deliberately and rightly enacted that these rules should cease to be in force on the 1st June, and if that date had gone by without any substitute being provided for them, the fault was his own, and not that of the Legislature which passed the Act.

This, however, was a matter of no importance, and he (Sir John Strachey) had really another reason for referring to the subject. He had observed of late a disposition in some quarters to talk and write as if the present Government were inclined to undo and pick holes in previous legislation, and to doubt its excellence. This Council was the last place in which there could be any necessity for repudiating so utterly unfounded and wrong a notion, and one so injurious to the Government at large and to his hon. friend Mr. Hobhouse in particular. But he (Sir John Strachey) had referred to it, because it gave him one more opportunity on this, which was almost the last occasion on which he would be present in this Council, of again expressing publicly his high admiration of the work which Mr. Stephen had accomplished in India.

It was a piece of rare good fortune which gave to India in succession two such men as Sir Henry Maine and Mr. Stephen. The result had been that, in place of one of the greatest curses by which a country could be afflicted, a huge and unintelligible collection of laws, in regard to which no one but an accomplished lawyer could say what was or was not in force, the people of India had already, although the work was not yet complete, obtained, in a great measure, the priceless benefit of good and simple laws. He (Sir John Strachey) had himself helped to administer the law before any of these reforms were commenced, and he well remembered the shameful abuses, the miserable technicalities of the procedure of the Courts, the endless litigation, and the cruel hardship which resulted to the people. We were of course still very far from perfection; but when he compared the administration of justice at the present time with what it was in his youth, he felt that no admiration could be too great for the work that had been accomplished. During the last ten years there had been great improvement in almost every branch of the administration; but of all the improvements that had been carried out, the greatest of all had been the simplification and improvement of the law. Very much had, of course, been done before their time, and he did not forget the authors of the Penal Code, and of other great measures; but a lion's share of the praise was due to Sir Henry Maine and to Mr. Stephen.

He (Sir John Strachey) hoped that he might be pardoned for having thus taken up the time of the Council. This was, as he had already said, almost the last occasion on which he would have the honour of taking part in its deliberations, and he was anxious not to lose this last opportunity of once more giving his tribute to the men to whom India had owed, and would long continue to owe, so much.

The Hon. Mr. Hobhouse said that it became him as the successor of Sir H. Maine and Mr. Stephen to say how cordially he concurred in the remarks that had fallen from Sir J. Strachey. He had now been in office little more than four months, and, knowing but little of the Indian statute-book when he came here, he had now learned something about it. In the course of that learning he had contracted the highest respect for the legislative genius displayed in its construction, and for the enormous amount of labour and talent brought to bear upon it. If an impression did prevail in any quarter (he was sure none prevailed in the Council room) that the legislation of past years was being criticized in a carping spirit, and that there was a wish to reverse the principles acted on, such an impression was quite unfounded. It was difficult to know what could give rise to it, unless it was that applications had been made for the amendment of some Acts, *e.g.*, the Burmah Courts Act and the Evidence Act, and that bills had been introduced accordingly. But those amendments were not for the purpose of reversing the intention of the Legislature which passed the Acts, but on the contrary for the purpose of making the Acts work more smoothly. They were called for in each instance by the circumstance that whole bodies of pre-existing law had been repealed, and some small portions, intended to be re-enacted, had been omitted. Now, the only part of Sir John Strachey's speech with which Mr. Hobhouse could not agree was that in which he was disposed to take blame to himself for some gap occurring between the repeal of a mass of law and the re-enactment of some of its parts. There was really no question of blame in the business. Of course everybody was better pleased when his work was quite perfect than when it was imperfect. But he (Mr. Hobhouse) had never known any large measure of alteration passed without the occurrence of some slips of this kind. In England, where there was much more examination of bills, and much more assistance given than it was possible to procure here, it was the common expectation that after a large measure had been carried, an amending one would follow. This was work of a humble and easy description which had fallen to their lot during the Simla sittings as coming immediately after the passing of some great bodies of law. But it was not the work of revisal or criticism at all. It was done with the honest intention of making the machine work, and with the view of assisting, not of derogating from, the acts already accomplished. If the Government of India should find that a given policy is mistaken, and deliberately decide to reverse it, well and good. But in default of such a decision, no legislation would be promoted by him, while he had the honour to hold his present post, with any other view than that of making the law more efficient for compassing its main objects.

MUNICIPAL BILL (PUNJAB).

The Hon. Mr. Egerton moved that the report of the Select Committee on the bill to consolidate and amend the law for the appointment of Municipal Committees in the Punjab be taken into consideration.

The motion was put and agreed to.

His Excellency the President moved that in section six after the second clause, the following proviso be inserted:

"Provided that (except with the approval of the Governor-General in Council) not less than two-fifths of the members of the Committee shall be persons other than salaried officers of Government."

The motion was put and agreed to.

His Excellency the President also moved that to clause 3 of section seven the following words be added:

"and report their opinion thereon to the Local Government."

His Excellency the President also moved that in section thirteen, for the third clause, the following be substituted:—

"(b) for defining the cases, manner and times in and at which the officers of the Committee may enter upon private property for the detection and abatement of nuisances."

and that after section fourteen the following section be inserted:

"15. The officers of the Committee shall have power to enter upon private property for the detection and abatement of nuisances when the Committee shall, under section thirteen, clause (b), have made bye-laws regulating the exercise of such power."

The motion was put and agreed to.

His Excellency the President also moved that in section fifteen, for the words "or rules," the words "rules or bye-laws" be substituted.

The motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon. Mr. Egerton moved that to section fifteen the following words be added:—

"and remit or reduce any tax which they have imposed." that in section nineteen, the words "any rule made under section twelve or" be omitted; and that in section twenty the words "rules or" be omitted.

The motion was put and agreed to.

His Excellency the President moved that in the last clause of section twenty, for the word "fines" the words "arrears of land-revenue" be substituted.

The motion was put and agreed to.

OPIUM BILL (PUNJAB).

The Hon. Mr. Egerton presented the report of the Select Committee on the bill to amend the law relating to opium in the Punjab.

The following Select Committee was named:—

On the bill for consolidating and defining the law relating to the settlement and collection of land-revenue in Oudh,—the Hon. Messrs. Hobhouse and Bayley and the Mover.

The Council then adjourned till Saturday, the 12th October 1872.

CAMPS OF EXERCISE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "PIONEER."

DEAR MR. EDITOR,—My not having addressed you before, on what appears to me a subject of some importance, must be ascribed to the fact that I have been expecting to see it mooted ere this by an abler pen than mine. It has been a matter of surprise to me, and may have been to others, that at the "military exercises" in which soldiers, Europeans and natives, competed at the conclusion of the manœuvres at the Camp of Exercise last year, there was not a single prize offered for "officers." Now, Mr. Editor, I do not think, I must say, that that was quite "the thing." No, Sir, I do not! Why, I would ask, should the "officer," because he is an officer, be debarred from "competing" in military exercises? That none did "compete" last year tends to prove surely that no inducement was held out to those present to offer themselves. It cannot be supposed for a moment, I should *hope*, that there were *none* willing and capable of playing at "lance and sword," "sword and sword," "tent-pegging," "lime cutting," "sword and bayonet," "fencing" and "single stick" in such a style as not to bring discredit upon themselves. Away with the thought! What then was wanting—inducement? encouragement? Then let it be given this time, and freely; and I'll stake my existence—nay I'll go further, I "bet a G. M."—that the "offer," cavalry or infantry, will show, in the handling of arms, skill and stoutness equal to at least, perhaps superior, to that of the soldier, and that *many* will be found "ready, aye ready," to take their share at the camp, not only in common with *all* in the performance of their actual professional duties, but also in the "military exercises (and games) to follow." Whether officers and men should be allowed to "compete" *together* in certain exercises and games, as in England, I leave an open question. But I think the little game of "boxing," *open to all*, would evoke a great deal of interest *in all ranks*, judging from my own happy recollections of "Lille Bridge" and other places. With this parting remark, Mr. Editor, I will conclude this letter. Should you care to receive any more *ideas* of mine relative to the coming "camp of exercise"—as also during its continuance—I shall be happy (I fear I shall be very much there) to favour you with them.

COSSACK.

P. S.—A sword, ornamented; tent-pegging lance; set of foils complete, would be suitable for officers' prizes, *and* the cost would be trifling.

AFGHANISTAN.

CABUL, 16TH SEPTEMBER.

ON Saturday, the 14th instant, the Ameer, after inspection of the waste land lying near Missi and Char Asiab villages, returned to the Bala Hissar, and directed the people residing in the neighbourhood of this land to produce evidence if they wish to advance claims for it, otherwise it would be confiscated by Government. Many of the people have abandoned their claims in consequence, and others have not yet declared their intention of claiming or resigning the land.

Naib Mahomed Alum Khan, Governor of Turkistan, has sent a letter to the Ameer, to the effect that, in consequence of his receiving information regarding the movement of Meer Jehandar Shah, ex-Governor of Budukshan from Chitral with an auxiliary force from that place against Budukshan, he (the Naib) has sent Meer Sooltan Moorad Khan, Chief of Kundooz, to Budukshan, also ten *dastas* (companies) of jezalchees and a cavalary regiment to Bughlan to afford assistance to the Meer of Budukshan in the event of his requiring reinforcements to meet this opposition.

After reading this letter, the Ameer summoned the messenger who had brought a letter dated 25th *Jamadee-ool-Sanee* from the Meer of Budukshan to His Highness on the 12th instant, and obtained the following information from him, *viz.*, that when he had come out two stages from Budukshan he was informed that Meer Jehandar Shah had arrived with the troops of Chitral at Zibak, two days and two nights' journey to Budukshan; that he (the messenger) enquired from his master whether or not he should proceed to Cabul; that his master wrote to him that, though Meer Jehandar Shah had been repulsed in attack by the people of Zibak, he intended to go in pursuit of him; and that he (the messenger) should go quickly to Cabul.

In a separate letter the Naib has writtem to the Ameer that cholera, which had been very severe in many places in Balkh, has now somewhat decreased for two days.

Deen Mahomed, a European, who has turned a Mahomedan, has waited on the Ameer from Candahar, and His Highness has assigned a place among the slave servants of Sirdar Abdoolla Khan Ameer's son, for his residence. Yesterday a sentence of imprisonment was awarded in behalf of Khoja Fukeer Khan, late a general of Kohistan tribe, for misappropriating some money granted for the supply of food, &c., to the Furrah troops during the rebellion of Sirdar Mahomed Yakoob Khan, and irons have been fastened to his legs.

CABUL, 19TH SEPTEMBER.

A FEW days ago Naib Mahomed Alum Khan, Governor of Tukistan, wrote to the Ameer that Moostoufee Hubeeboollah Khan, Accountant of Afghanistan, has retained many of the adherents of Sirdar Abdool Rahman Khan, son of late Sirdar Mahomed Afzul Khan, in his service, who send letters to the Sirdar to Samarkand. On receipt of information of this accusation, the Moostoufee in private represented to the Ameer as follows:—

"All the adherents of Sirdar Abdool Rahman Khan, who are with me, have been retained by your Highness's permission, and none of them has been appointed to any office by myself. Your Highness can give such orders concerning them as you think right now. In Turkistan, also, there are some adherents of the Sirdar with Naib Mahomed Alum Khan, such as Colonel Toorab Khan, of the Geti Khel tribe, resident of Lohgard, in Cabul, who at present commands the whole of the Turkistan army. Some suitable measures should be adopted with regard to them also."

The Ameer remarked that Naib Mahomed Alum Khan has made a great mistake in appointing Colonel Toorab Khan commandant of the whole of his army, and that there are some adherents of the Sirdar at Cabul, in behalf of whom also it is desirable that some measures should be adopted. The matter has not been decided as yet, as ill-feeling has sprung up between the high officials of the Court of Cabul and those in the provinces, and partizanship runs strong.

A few days ago Naib Mahomed Alum Khan sent Meer Hussein Beg, Chief of Shiburghan, to the Meer of Maimena with message that as on account of the entertainment of new troops by the Ameer the expenses of the army at Cabul have increased, he (the Meer) should give some assistance in money, otherwise the consequences to him might be unpleasant. The Meer of Maimena deputed his maternal uncle and his trusted agent, Mirza Mahomed Sadik, to the Naib with Meer Hussein Beg, but allowed the latter to start before the former. In the meantime Mirza Mahomed Sadik died of cholera, and his brother, Mirza Mahomed Rahim, wrote to Meer Hussein Beg, who was on his way to Shiburghan, that after performing the mourning ceremonies of his brother, he would meet him on the road to wait on Naib Mahomed Alum Khan. Meer Hussein Beg has also been attacked with cholera and the servants of Meer Hakim Khan, Chief of Shiburghan, have carried him to Shiburghan. It remains to be seen what amount of annual cash payment the Naib will demand from the Meer of Maimena on the arrival of his agent, Mirza Mahomed Rahim, as the Ameer has authorized the Naib to levy as much money from the Chiefs of his province annually for the purpose as he considers advisable.

Naib Mahomed Alum Khan has reported to the Ameer that cholera has decreased in the direction of Akcha, and has spread itself towards Tashkurghan, where people die in large numbers.

A cavalry regiment, transferred from Turkistan, has arrived at Cabul, and one cavalry and three infantry regiments, with four artillery guns under the command of Brigadier Taj Mahomed Khan, son of Arsullah Khan, Governor of Zurmat and Kattawaz, have come out from Cabul to realise the revenue from, and to exercise influence over, the people of Zurmat and Kattawaz.

By order of the Ameer, the construction of barracks has been commenced in the new cantonments. They are to be completed before winter commences, in order that the troops who can be retained at Cabul may experience no inconvenience in that season.

The sons of the late Sirdar Pir Mahomed Khan, Peshawuree, have instituted a claim for property to the value of eighteen lakhs of rupees belonging to their father before the Ameer against their brother, Sirdar Mahomed Ali Khan, a son-in-law of the late Ameer Dost Mahomed Khan, and His Highness has told the latter to compromise this suit with his brothers, otherwise the poverty of his brothers will constrain them one day to cause injury to him.

The Sirdar said that if his father has left any property, it must be in the possession of his mother, but his mother denies having held any portion of it.

The Ameer has urged his son, Sirdar Mahomed Ayub Khan, and Mirakhor Ahmed Khan, to return to Herat within a week.

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30	35 0 0	39 0 0	30	35 & under	28 0 0	28 0 0	29 0 0	35 & under
35	38 0 0	42 0 0	35					
40	42 0 0	47 0 0	40	40	29 0 0	30 0 0	31 0 0	40
45	48 0 0	54 0 0	45	45	33 0 0	34 0 0	36 0 0	45
50	55 0 0	62 0 0	50	50	38 0 0	39 0 0	42 0 0	50

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BEG respectfully to invite the attention of MERCHANTS, ENGINEERS, CONTRACTORS, and the Public in general to their large Stock of MOULMEIN TEAK, Squared Logs and Scantlings, Boards, Planks, &c., of various sizes.

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To their Excellencies the VICEROY of India, LORD and LADY NAPIER of MAGDALA, and the LT. GOVERNOR the PUNJAB, the MAHARAJAHS of JEYPORE, CASHMERE, VIZIANAGRAM, and GWALIOR.

BOMBAY, SIMLA, AND POONA.

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The larger sizes are suited for being worked by steam hoists.

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WHITMORE'S COMPOUND LINIMENT OF ARNICA.—A Specific for the cure of Rheumatism, Lumbago, Sciatica, Sprains, Contusions, Weakness of the Joints, Chilblains, &c. It is also an excellent remedy as a stimulating application to the surface of the Chest and Back in Bronchitis. Inflammation of the Lungs, Pulmonary Consumption, and Hooping Cough. When the Liver is inactive, rubbed over it, its stimulating properties have a beneficial effect, and in all cases where counter-irritation is desirable, it will be found invaluable. In bottles, small, medium, and large.

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Prepared from the receipt of an eminent Physician, and experience has fully justified their recommendation as the most speedy remedy in irritation of the Throat, Catarrhal Coughs Bronchitis, Incipient Consumption, Spitting of Blood, &c., &c. To public Speakers and Vocalists they will be found invaluable, as they impart a clear and beautiful tone to the voice. Free from any preparation of Opium, and of an agreeable taste, they are applicable to all.

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No Pill is so efficacious in promoting digestion, strengthening the Stomach, correcting Acidity, preventing or removing Headache, Giddiness, &c., arising from a Costive Habit, Debilitated Stomach, or Torpid Liver. In bottles, small, medium, and large.

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Clear as spring water and tasteless; has the advantage over all ferruginous preparations of containing Iron and Phosphorus, which are the elements of blood. It cures chlorosis, pains in the stomach, difficult digestions, dismenorrhea, anæmia, general debility and poorness of the blood, and agrees especially with the most delicate stomachs.

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It is the best and the most rational of all remedies against consumption. Under its influence the cough abates, the night sweats cease, and the patient rapidly recovers health. It gives the same results in cases of coughs, catarrhs, hooping-coughs, and influenza. In comparing this Syrup with the other sold under the same name, it will be easy to recognise the superiority of this preparation.

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A single powder of this natural vegetable production is sufficient to cure instantly the most violent sick headache. It is the most valuable remedy against diarrhœa.

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Where all other medicines have failed, these preparations will always effect a cure. They insure rapid and extraordinary cure of severe, recent, and chronic cases of private disease. They are found greatly superior to all hitherto known mineral remedies and to copaiba and cubeb. Require the signature: *Grimault & Co.*

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Of certain effect against nausea, pituite, heart-burn, gastritis gastralgia, children's diarrhœa, inflammation of the mucous coats of the stomach and bowels, vomiting during pregnancy, jaundice, etc.

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PRICE—EIGHT ANNAS.

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The GUIDE, having a large circulation amongst Travellers, by all and otherwise, is a most effective medium for advertisements.

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Umballa.............Railway Refreshment Rooms.
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NOTICES.

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ELASTIC SILK STOCKINGS; SOCKS; KNEE-CAPS; LEGGINGS; ANKLETS; AND THIGH PIECES.

Attention is directed to the superior quality and durability of these goods, which are made expressly for the Company.

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ABDOMINAL BELTS for Ladies, of very superior manufacture
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TRUSSES for INGUINAL and UMBILICAL HERNIA, and also for the various forms of PROLAPSE, by special makers. The Company's approved Trusses are manufactured of the best materials, and being made in conformity with the anatomical structure of the body, afford an uniform and effectual pressure. The large and frequently renewed stock ensures that perfection of adjustment which is so essential to the comfort of the patient.

Surgical Instruments and Appliances of every description on sale at the Pharmacy Departments of

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The Public are respectfully cautioned that BETTS'S Patent Capsules are being infringed.

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The best remedy for ACIDITY OF THE STOMACH, HEARTBURN, HEADACHE, GOUT, AND INDIGESTION,

and the best mild aperient for delicate constitutions, especially adapted for Ladies, Children, and Infants, and for *regular* use in Warm Climates.

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And of Druggists and Storekeepers throughout the world.

N.B.—Ask for DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA, and use DINNEFORD'S Friction Gloves and Belts.

Agents—TREACHER & Co., Bombay, Poona, and Byculla.

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A PURELY VEGETABLE SWEETMEAT, both in appearance and taste, furnishing a most agreeable method of administering a well-known remedy for INTESTINAL or THREAD WORMS, and is especially adapted for children.

KEATING'S PERSIAN INSECT-DESTROYING POWDER.

Quite harmless to animals, but effectually destroys every species of insect in all stages of metamorphosis.

Sold in packets, tins, and bottles of various sizes by all Chemists and Druggists.

F R A U D

On the 27th June, 1866, MOTEEWALLAH, a Printer, was convicted at the Supreme Court, Calcutta, of counterfeiting the LABELS

Of Messrs. CROSSE AND BLACKWELL, London, and was sentenced by Mr. Justice Phear TWO YEARS' RIGOROUS IMPRISONMENT;

And on the 30th of the same month, for SELLING SPURIOUS ARTICLES Bearing Labels in imitation of Messrs. CROSSE and BLACKWELL'S, SHAIK BACHOO was sentenced, by the Suburban Magistrate at Sealdah, to TWO YEARS' RIGOROUS IMPRISONMENT.

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ESTABLISHED 1820.

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Chemically-prepared Cloth and Felt Gun Wadding.

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The total working expenses of a steamer 43 feet long, amount to 15 shillings a day in England; the consumption of fuel being about 6 cwt., and a man and a boy the crew required.

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is obtained by the use of ROWLANDS' KALYDOR, which allays all irritation and tenderness of the skin, removes cutaneous disfigurements, freckles and tan, and imparts a healthy and blooming appearance to the complexion and skin. During the heat and dust of Summer especially, and in cases of Sunburn and STINGS of INSECTS it is of the utmost use. Price 4s. 6d. and 8s. 6d. per bottle. Ask for "Rowlands' Kalydor," and see that their signature is in red ink on every bottle, as theirs is the only genuine.

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All these articles have been used and justly appreciated by all the Sovereigns and Courts of Europe, the Pope of Rome, and the aristocracy of the world, during the last seventy years, being of inestimable value to those who have once used them. They are sold by all Chemists, Perfumers and Bazaars throughout India, the Colonies and South America.

A. ROWLAND & SONS, 20, HATTON GARDEN, LONDON, PROPRIETORS.

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